MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In an interview with the Tel Aviv paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, President Husni Mubarak called on Israel to be more flexible in matters of principle in the autonomy talks, "especially after the death of President as-Sadat." Mubarak added that he may visit Israel at the end of 1981 or the beginning of next year. Regarding the possible founding of a Palestinian state, Mubarak said "stiff measures" should be taken to prevent a Soviet presence in such a state, if and when it is established. Confirming that he intends to show good will toward Arab states that have criticized Egyptian policy, Mubarak said he will not take the initiative in establishing contacts with them.

Ghali Interview -- In an interview with London radio reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said Egypt welcomes any diplomatic initiative on the Middle East as long as it contributes to finding a peaceful solution to the current crisis.

Saudi-Egyptian Relations

SPA cited a "responsible source" as saying there is no truth to reports of indirect contacts between Saudi Arabia and Egypt concerning resumption of relations between the two countries.

PLO

Moscow Talks, 'Arafat Remarks -- Citing a PLO spokesman, KUNA indicated that the PLO delegation would continue its talks with the Soviet leadership on 21 October, discussing "new matters." Later, TASS reported that the PLO delegation led by Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Moscow, and Tripoli radio subsequently announced that 'Arafat had arrived in Libya to confer with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In an interview with Moscow radio, 'Arafat described his talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as "very successful," noting that the talks had focused on Israel's "continuous aggression" backed by the United States, the new U.S.-Israeli strategic "alliance" and PLO-Soviet bilateral relations. 'Arafat described the Soviet decision to accord the PLO mission in Moscow embassy status as a "very important signal" to the world that the Soviet Union supports the PLO's struggle for an independent Palestinian state. According to TASS, 'Arafat gave an interview to the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in which he accused the United States of directly influencing Israeli policy, controlling both its planning and implementation. AFP reported that in the same interview the PLO leader also castigated European peace moves in the Middle East, saying the European initiative exists only in the imagination of its initiators.

Salah Khalaf Interview -- In an interview broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio on 21 October, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the Soviet Union is "extending its hand to the Arabs" to say that it is prepared to form an alliance with them to counter the U.S.-Israeli "alliance." He went on to say that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should take the lead and ally itself with the Soviet Union, considering it as more than just a source of arms and strengthening relations so that "the Soviet Union will not be at the mercy of a coup d'etat in this or that country." Commending the example of Kuwait, Khalaf made a strong plea for Arab states that do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to lift their embargo and establish strong and diplomatic relations with it. The time has come for Arab states to reconsider their positions toward the Soviet Union, he said, and offer the Soviet Union an initiative similar to that offered by the Soviet Union to the Arabs.

Support for 'Arafat -- The Voice of Palestine reported on an AS-SAFIR article stressing that Yasir 'Arafat's tour of the Far East had improved the PLO's international status and rebutting charges that he had said the PLO is ready to coexist with Israel. AS-SAFIR indicated that a Japanese politician had distorted 'Arafat's remarks in this regard.

The newspaper also claimed that 'Arafat had not commented on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan during his Asian tour save for telling a journalist that the issue has been deferred until the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Syria-Libya Airlift

Jerusalem television has cited its monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, as reporting that over the past 3 days there has been a considerable increase in the number of flights between Syria and Libya. The television also cited "experts" as linking this to reports on the transfer of two Syrian "brigades" to Libya, noting that the Libyans have hundreds of unmanned Soviet tanks and the Syrians dozens of crews capable of operating them. According to Gurdus, the planes identify themselves as the Libyan airline and they display U.S. identification marks. The Tel Aviv paper 'AL HAMISHMAR said Israeli military sources are unable to confirm that a Syria-Libya airlift is taking place.

Libya

Denial on Emergency Meeting -- JANA cited a "source" at the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Bureau as denying reports that Libya has asked for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss border problems between Libya and Sudan. The source said any problem that might exist is between Sudan and Chad and concerns those two nations, not Libya.

Earlier, Tripoli radio reported the arrival of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the capital for the purpose of reviewing "the current Arab situation." Later, JANA noted that Klibi met with 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau.

Relations with U.S. -- MENA cited a Lebanese AN-NAHAR newspaper report that France is currently mediating political differences between the United States and Libya.

Iran

Rejection of Velayati Nomination -- A PARS report said the 22 October open session of the Majlis rejected the nomination by President 'Ali Khamene'i of Majlis Deputy Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati for the post of prime minister. The vote was 74 in favor and 80 opposed, with 38 abstentions.

Khomeyni on Guards, Imams Dispute -- Tehran radio reported that in a speech delivered after his reception of Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urged that the Friday imams and the Guards Corps avoid disputes, warning that "there is a hand at work" promoting discord so as to weaken both the clergy and the guards. He also advised Guards Corps Central Council members to strive for complete agreement among themselves. He said that if counterrevolutionaries and foreigners are unable to defeat them militarily, they will try to penetrate the organization and corrupt them from within.

Security Situation -- AFP indicated that an antigovernment attack in Rasht and shootouts in Tehran between the police and dissident groups have taken the lives of at least 18 persons over the last 2 days. According to Tehran radio, recent operations in Tonkabon, Borujerd, Langerud and other towns have resulted in the arrest of 38 dissidents.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique transmitted by INA reported the downing by antiaircraft fire of an Iranian fighter plane on the southern battlefront.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ABU IYAD ANALYZES IMPORTANCE OF USSR RECOGNITION

NC211932 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1520 GMT 21 Oct 81

[VOP correspondent's interview with Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) -- time, place not specified, recorded]

[Text] Question: Brother Abu Iyad, what is your interpretation of the Soviet decision to give full diplomatic status to the PLO office in Moscow, and what are the short and long term political dimensions of this decision?

Answer: Regarding the Soviet Union's decision to consider the PLO as [words indistinct] and as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, I believe that this step will have a considerable effect, in the near and distant future, on the position of the PLO in the international community. While the U.S. offensive is intensifying and while the U.S.-Zionist-imperialist alliance is trying to renew and heighten its activity in the Middle East region, especially following the Egyptian people's decision to execute the traitor As-Sadat and with the current attempts to fabricate a battle with us in southern Lebanon or inside Leganon in general and expand the battle to include Syria, and with the current continuing attempts (?against) Libya aimed at dealing a blow to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front through their new agent Ja'far Numayri, and while we are all aware of the Begin-Reagan declaration of a strategic alliance in the region, with Israel behaving in the Arab region as a full partner in the imperialist U.S. policy, amidst all these swiftly moving events, we can say that it is very important that the Soviet Union has recognized not only that our office in Moscow is an embassy but [words indistinct] our office represents all the Palestinian people. It signifies recognition of a Palestine state before its birth.

The great 2-hour meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Brezhnev also gives our people more strength in the international community in that one of the superpowers, with all its resources and possessions and with the socialist bloc and all the world liberation movements behind it, has been able to tell the world: I recognize every national right of the Palestinian people, I recognize the future state of Palestine and I recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and, accordingly, anything issued by this sole legitimate representative will be supported and [word indistinct] by me. At the same time, this is a blow to all the U.S. designs against our Arab region, and a blow to all Zionist attempts to strike at our people, our rights and our hopes as an Arab nation and a Palestinian people. I say that what is more important than recognition of the PLO embassy is that the Soviet Union is really extending its hand to the Arabs at this stage to say: I am prepared to form an alliance with you to counter the U.S.-Zionist alliance.

I wonder, will some of our Arab brethren -- I do not mean those who have strong relations with the Soviet Union, I mean some of those who do not even recognize the Soviet Union and who do no have Soviet embassies in their countries -- I believe that the time has come for them to reconsider their positions and to offer the Soviet Union an initiative similar to the initiative made by the Soviet Union toward our people and our Arab nation.

The recognition of the PLO Embassy, as we said, is tantamount to the actual recognition of all Palestinian people's rights. Will this initiative be met by another initiative, in that some Arab states which do not have Soviet embassies will take the initiative of announcing the opening of Soviet embassies? I believe it is time. We should be ashamed of ourselves for our disgraceful treatment of the Soviet Union in our political relations and general relations. We must raise our voice, (?because) there is a big alliance in this region. This Zionist-U.S. alliance is now trying to occupy Egypt directly, encircle the nationalist regimes and strike at the Palestinian revolution. We must answer this alliance with a strategic alliance. We, as a Palestinian revolution, are definite about this alliance, but the other Arabs should, if they do not want to have a strategic alliance with the Soviets, at least establish diplomatic relations.

I am sure that our people in the occupied territory, our great people, [words indistinct] after their morale really rose after the execution of As-Sadat, have been subjected to the rabid Israeli campaign against them to smother them and their voice in support of the PLO and the PLO's political objectives. At this particular time, the matter of the embassy confirms beyond doubt that a superpower, backed, as I said, by the the socialist camp and the liberation movements, is placing everything it has, its resources and capabilities, on the side of the Palestinian people, the people of the occupied territory and all the Arab nationalist forces in this region.

[Question] The second question, Brother Abu Iyad, is how do you see Arab-Soviet relations in light of fast-breaking international developments, especially in the Middle East?

[Answer] I believe relations have not yet assumed their natural dimensions. I said in my first answer that some Arab states, regrettably, still have not established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union when they can see with their own eyes the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. I say, let us break the matter down into three points. The first point is relations between the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Soviet Union. (?Although) these relations are strong and solid, I believe they need to be revised again. This requires that we revise our relations in such a way as not to consider the Soviet Union only as a source of arms but also as a political and a military power, and to ally ourselves with it as an answer to the U.S.-Zionist alliance. (?We) need to have stronger and (?wider) relations so the Soviet Union will not be at the mercy of a coup d'etat in this or that country, a coup that would change all the political ideologies, as traitor As-Sadat did with the Soviet Union.

The second point is that the Arab states that do not have diplomatic relations with (?the Soviet Union) should lift this embargo and really begin to establish strong and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in order to show the Soviet Union, when it supports us with all its capabilities, that indeed there is an Arab reaction and that this step will meet the attention and interest it deserves, and at least exchange diplomatic representation with it.

The third point concerns us as a revolution. I believe that the meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar and Brezhnev, and the Palestinian delegation and the Soviet delegation formed at the highest level in the Soviet Union, is a great favor to which our people are indebted. It dictates that we as a Palestinian revolution move, with all the Arab regimes without exception and also with our Arab masses, to value this step and change it from mere emotions to mass action. In saying this we only proceed from our national and pan-Arab position and from the angle of our common interests with the Soviet Union. [passage indistinct]

[Question] There has been an initiative, or a so-called political initiative, in the direction of the socialist camp. How do you view this? Do you believe this to be a move by certain oil states to break the U.S. siege imposed on them to counter the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The formula drawn up by the Americans for the region is to try to (?belittle) the Zionist-U.S. threat and exaggerate the Soviet threat. In fact, these attempts [words indistinct] some Arab regimes and [words indistinct] to talk about a Soviet threat ever since Afghanistan. Of course, some are rejoicing at Polish events and trying to harm the Soviet Union (passage indistinct). U.S. imperialism and Zionism [words indistinct] their way to the Arab nation as they have done in Egypt and as they are doing with Ja'far Numayri [word indistinct] Sudan. It is here that the distinctive stands become prominent. On this occasion, I say that I really respected (?sister Kuwait) and its foreign policy, when it became aware of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught in the region it immediately [word indistinct] to some socialist states [word indistinct] at a time when unfortunately, some states in the Gulf (?and Saudi Arabia) do not even recognize the Soviet Union.

This is why the Kuwaiti stand is distinguished. The stance taken by the amir of Kuwait is brave in that he broke this ring and meant to tell those who talk about the (?Soviet threat) that the full truth is that the threat is Israeli and American [word indistinct]. This is why I greet and encourage this Kuwaiti position. As a Palestinian revolution we must follow it up so that all the Arab Gulf will recognize this superpower to which we are indebted, or rather, with which we have common interests in hitting at and checking the U.S.-Zionist intervention in our region.

AS-SAFIR EXPLAINS 'ARAFAT'S COEXISTENCE REMARKS

JN211929 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1735 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the "Press Report" program]

[Text] Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] Asian tour, and statements made during the tour, have aroused reaction and discussion centering largely on a statement attributed to Abu 'Ammar on coexistence with Israel. Many opinions were expressed on this and many stories were told about the effect of Abu 'Ammar's visit to China on Soviet-Palestinian relations. Some people even said that the visit to Japan was made with the knowledge of the United States and as a result of a green light from it.

To clarify facts and remove all confusion and distortion aimed at affecting the unity of the Palestinian stand and harming the essence of our national and pan-Arab cause, the newspaper AS-SAFIR published an article today by Salah Khalaf, who accompanied 'Arafat on this tour, explaining the facts of the statement attributed to Abu 'Ammar about coexistence and Prince Fahd's initiative.

At the beginning of the article, it was made clear that Abu 'Ammar, during his visit to China, was careful to stress the profound strategic relations between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples. It was notices that, during the reception accorded him at Beijing Airport, Abu 'Ammar favored the Soviet ambassador and stood with him for a moment exchanging words after a warm embrace. This showed that the PLO chairman wanted to stress a certain fact from the moment his foot touched Chinese soil.

During the talks, which lasted 3 days with senior Chinese officials headed by China's strongman Deng Xiaoping, Abu 'Ammar stressed one issue, that U.S. policy is the cause of severe tension in the Middle East and that the Soviets are a main support for the Middle East peoples, who are fighting for their freedom, dignity and independence. A question was put to him by a Western journalist on his opinion of Soviet policy on the Palestinian cause. Even though Abu 'Ammar knew the journalist wanted to embarrass him in Beijing he answered: The Palestinian people highly appreciate and respect the Soviet Union and the PLO appreciates the principled Soviet stand on the Palestinian cause and other Arab causes.

In the first Western comment on Abu 'Ammar's visit to Japan, the Washington POST said: The Palestinian leader achieved a sweeping political victory in Tokyo while conceding nothing in terms of recognizing Israel or expressing his readiness to abandon the Palestinian National Charter of the PLO.

More than one paper and sources, including officials in the ruling party and some Japanese parliamentarians, have affirmed that the United States exerted its utmost efforts to prevent this visit or at least stifle it from the information viewpoint through imposing a blackout and attempting to surround 'Arafat by circumstances that would paralyze his movements so as not to enable him to exploit this occasion from the information viewpoint.

After dealing with prominent developments during the Japan visit, AS-SAFIR then began explaining issues concerning the problem of coexistence. The paper said: On this controversial issue, no news agency, newspaper or radio station has directly quoted 'Arafat as saying that the PLO is ready to coexist with Israel. What happened was that an official from a Japanese party who met with 'Arafat made a statement to a Western news agency saying that 'Arafat told him that the PLO is ready to coexist with Israel.

Upon thorough examination of the facts, it was discovered that a Japanese party leader had asked Brother Abu 'Ammar whether the PLO would recognize Israel or accept coexistence with it. The Palestinian leader answered by saying that this issue is one of sovereignty and cannot be talked about until the establishment of the independent Palestinian state, when the Palestinian people can decide what they want in this regard through their democratic institutions. Brother Abu 'Ammar went on to say: Although we are the ones being attacked, we submitted a draft plan for a solution in 1976 on the basis of a democratic state in Palestine, in which Jews, Christians and Muslims might coexist. However, he said, Israel rejected this plan and continues to reject it. It also refuses to recognize the PLO or to coexist with the Palestinian people.

The AS-SAFIR article adds that, after learning of the distortion of his statements, Brother Abu 'Ammar promptly asked for a categorical denial on the issue of coexistence. Even so, no Japanese paper wrote that 'Arafat had expressed a readiness to coexist with Israel.

Regarding Fahd's initiative and in accordance with a continuous followup, AS-SAFIR indicated that Brother Abu 'Ammar had not touched on Fahd's initiative during his visit to Japan except once, when he said in reply to a journalist's question: This issue has been deferred until the forthcoming Arab summit conference and we will wait for what the Arab summit will say about this declaration, which cannot at all be called an initiative.

Another topic discussed by the article on Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Japan is that some have attributed to him an appeal and call to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to recognize the PLO. It is well known that two former U.S. presidents, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, made separate statements during Brother Abu 'Ammar's stay in Tokyo, in which they talked about the need to recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative and the need to deal with it accordingly. Asked his opinion, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: U.S. presidents do not admit the existence of the PLO except after they leave office. This is what Ford, Carter and other less senior figures have done. Tomorrow, when Reagan is outside the U.S. Administration, he may remember that there is a PLO that must be recognized. He will then be out of power. If he is sincere, he has to recognize the PLO while he is in the White House. However, we are confident that he will not do that because he is chained by strong Zionist Israeli shackles.

The AS-SAFIR article concluded by stressing that Brother Abu 'Ammar's tour had greatly contributed to the consolidation of the PLO's international status. The reception of Brother Abu 'Ammar as a head of state in all the states he visited, including Japan, shows that the resistance is no longer considered by part of the world as a mere handful of men killing and butchering.

The article ends with the following remark by one of the delegation's members: If the Arab regimes would deal with the PLO as the world is dealing with it, we could shorten our road by half. This tour has revealed to us how great our revolution is abroad despite the siege imposed on it.

'ARAFAT SATISFIED WITH GREEK ELECTIONS

NC210936 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The brother commander in chief has expressed his satisfaction with the triumph of the Socialist Party in the Greek legislative elections, saying that the triumph of Papandreou, the friend of the Arab people, will have repercussions not only on Greece, but also on the entire Mediterranean basin.

BAHRAIN

GULF COUNCIL SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 21 OCT

GF211247 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1118 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 21 Oct (GNA) -- 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], arrived in Manama from Riyadh at noon today on 1-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of GCC states. He was received at the airport by Ibrahim al-Mahrus, head of the Bahraini Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

KUWAIT

PAPER: EGYPT SHOULD NOT ANNUL PEACE TREATY

GF201444 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "So That the Arabs Will Not Wage a New War to the Last Egyptian Soldier"]

[Text] Israel will be very happy if Husni Mubarak annuls Egypt's commitments to it. Israel will view the abrogation of the agreement [the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty] as a favourable opportunity for returning to the Suez Canal and reoccupying the territory it handed over to Egypt. What is to prevent Israel from doing this? A simple and frank question. Who can prevent Israel from committing an aggression whose justification would be Egypt's abrogation of its agreement? Will we then wait for help from the Comoro Islands to repulse Israel? Or will [Al-Qadhdhafi's] Green Book theory restore to the Arabs their territory?

Let us be logical. The superpowers do not want a confrontation. Their spheres of influence are divided between them and us. We the small countries are, whether we like it or not, links in the chains of these superpowers. Just as the United States does not wish to disturb the Soviet Union in Poland except within reasonable limits, equally the Soviets -- however great their hue and cry -- know the limits of dealing with Israel, limits that keep the Arabs happy and do not anger the Americans.

This equation is maintained until basic changes occur. Until such a time when the Arabs are capable of creating such changes, they should have a united stand so that they would not be divided into those who want to please the United States and those who want to curry favor with the Soviet Union. As long as the Arabs do not have one ally, the situation will continue to depend on the changes that may occur. The superpowers know the limits at which they must stop in their relations with each other. Hence, it was a mistake to think of urging Egypt to dramatically annul its agreements with an enemy whom we know has a flexible ally who is prepared to make sacrifices for it -- and I mean the United States, Israel's ally.

As-Sadat has departed. Our differences with him were more personal than on matters of principle. The result was that just as UN Resolution 242 recognizes Israel, the Camp David accords also recognize Israel, but without an intermediary. Or perhaps the intermediary is the United States, and here lies the problem. If the intermediary had been the Russians, the situation would have been different.

Once again we say it would be a mistake to think of urging the new Egyptian president to abrogate Egypt's treaties with a merciless world. Any such decision will portray the Arabs to the world as a people who do not keep their words -- and this is the worst image to have in contemporary international relations. Therefore, any expectation that Egypt should renounce its former pledges is not in the interest of the Arab cause, particularly if such a renunciation is made in a dramatic manner that will bring about a reaction stronger than the patriotic songs and theories of those who always shout that they want war -- to the last Egyptian soldier.

PRESS COMMENTS ON NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD201332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Oct (KUNA) -- Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Tuesday:

AL-QABAS on the National Assembly: Today the National Assembly begins a new phase of parliamentary work aimed at deeply rooting the democratic practice in Kuwait.

"The new phase is filled with responsibilities on the internal level. On the external level it is also glutted with challenges, which make the National Assembly's mission one of two fold responsibility, of double importance and of extreme sensitivity.

"The circumstances besieging the Gulf and the Arab region, in addition to the successive events taking place in the political arena, necessitate that the National Assembly become partner to the government so as to counter these circumstances and events with complete consciousness and accurate perception.

"The feeling of responsibility should be the common character of the MP's debates under the parliamentary [word indistinct]. Protecting Kuwait against any evil should be the general aim that serves as a fence for the democratic practice, and as the general framework for these debates.

"Most prominent of the events that took place (during the parliamentary recess) was the tour of his highness the amir in the countries of the Balkans, in pursuit of an openness towards the countries belonging to the socialist camp, and within the framework of the policy of strategic balance between the East and the West.

"The National Assembly's duty is to strengthen this inclination and to provide it with a popular dimension and political depth while discussing the various fields of the foreign policy and the relations of Kuwait with the different countries of the world.

AL-'ANBA on the same subject: "Today, and every similar day, is a historic day in the life of Kuwait. "We want this National Assembly (the nations' council), which we alone were able to choose as such, to be up to the level of the nation and the level of the trust and heavy burden which its people (the members of parliament) have accepted, not to mention their battles and duels, in the style of the noble knights, in pursuit of it.

"While passing through this difficult, critical and historic period of time, we fear that some (of the MP's) would turn the Kuwaiti platform of democracy into a 'market place' where the good and the bad merchandise are laid down and where [word indistinct] consultations are made in abundance.

"We also fear that the member of parliament would think of himself, not the assembly, as the aim and would consider his voice, not that of democracy as the important voice and would treat his electorate, not the greater Kuwait, as the essential thing.

"Again we say that we want the assembly that we deserve and the kind of members who satisfy those who voted for them, their electorates and their diwanyas (men's clubs) as much as they can but at the same time we want, in the first place, MP's who can satisfy their conscience, their nation, its future and progress.

OMAN

MUSCAT CITES LETTERS ON REPRESSION IN PDRY

EA201920 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has long been clear to the outside world that the South Yemeni people are suffering [word indistinct]. Oman radio has received many letters smuggled out of Yemen by brave men determined to expose the conditions in their country to the eyes of the world. Others, have sent us letters after escaping to the world of freedom.

The radio has recently received letters describing in detail the very harsh conditions under which the people in South Yemen live under the yoke of its agent regime. One such letter was from 'Abdallah al-Awlaqu, who was born in Aden, but who fled several weeks ago. 'Abdallah says conditions now are worse than at any time before. There are often shortages of consumer goods and foodstuffs. Weeks go by before they become available. Aden is in dire need of essential commodities. Moreover, priority in obtaining medical treatment is given to the families of the ruling clique and their friends. The East German-controlled secret police arrest people on the flimsiest of grounds. Many are sent to detention camps in the hinterland without trial or legal [word indistinct].

Conditions in the detention camps, which the ruling regime refers to as rehabilitation camps, have been described in a letter from Ahmad Shaykh al-Jifri, who spent over 2 years in one. Ahmad Shaykh al-Jifri says: I did not find out why I was detained, in spite of the long time I spent in the camp. All that he was told was that he had committed a crime against the state. He was placed in solitary confinement. He was not allowed to write to his relatives about his detention. After 2 weeks he was transferred to a cell where there were two other men. They too had been detained without any judgment by a court and without any clear reason. Ahmad and his colleagues were made to join a construction gang that worked from early in the morning under the supervision of Soviet Architects. The group, which was set rock-breaking, included both young people and old men. Ahmad says some inmates were taken away never to return. When some of his colleagues dared to ask the warders why, the reply was that those who had disappeared had gone to the seventh governorate. Everyone in Yemen knows that there is no such place. On his release, Ahmad was told not to say a word about the camp, otherwise he would return to one for life.

Husayn 'Ali Haydari spent several months in such a camp. In a letter sent to Oman radio through a friend of his, he says he knows how dangerous it is to send abroad such a letter in secret. But he is determined to tell (?the outside) world the truth about conditions in South Yemen. Husayn points out that the people of South Yemen [word indistinct] the leaders of the present regime and their Soviet masters, and adds: We have exchanged one form of colonialism for another, with the difference that the present one is many times worse than its predecessor. Husayn says in his letter that the regime [words indistinct] and directs its propaganda in particular toward teenagers, who are encouraged by the government to spy on their parents and report on them according to the regimes orders. Religious teaching has been replaced by propaganda on communist ideology.

Another citizen, 'Abd ar-Rahmanal-Habshi, who left Aden many years ago, says secret letters sent to him by his relatives tear his heart. Many of his family's friends have been arrested for no clear reason. In one case, an entire family, including the children, was arrested. Terror in the country has reached such a degree that people no longer talk to strangers. A number of tribesmen were summarily executed for the crime of protesting against expulsion from their homes near the border with the YAR where military installations had been constructed.

It is worth noting that the letters we receive always reflect the anger of the people of South Yemen at the fall of their country under the heavy hand of the Soviet colonialism.

'Abd ar-Rahman al-Habshi adds that the Soviets in Yemen behave with an arrogance that leaves no doubt that they regard the country as their property. He adds that the people of South Yemen, in view of their lack of freedom, now yearn for it like a man in the desert yearning for water.

Anyone who thinks about the tragedy of the people of South Yemen without being moved, must have a heart of stone. The brothers and friends of these people regard them as victims of the regime in Yemen, which sold the people to serve the ambitions of Soviet imperialism. Such brothers and friends, who regard the people as being pressed into carrying out a dangerous plan drawn up by the Soviet colonialists, can only pray with these people that the day may yet come when they will be able to decide their destiny and throw off their chains.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER ON FAHD'S PEACE PLAN

LD212110 Riyadh SPA in English 1920 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Oct (SPA) -- Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said the Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East has clearly defined the principles which should be adhered and held to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region. In a statement to SPA, Dr Yamani noted that the Mid-East plan introduced by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz is characterized by full awareness of the essential realities and facts of the Middle East crisis since the formula is a direct representation of the UN resolutions on solving the problem and since it has unanimous approval in the decisions taken in all the Arab Summit conference.

The minister noted Prince Fahd's 8-point plan as in harmony the king the Kingdom [as received] firm policy towards the Palestine issue and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their rights in establishing their own independent statehood with Jerusalem as its capital. He added, the plan is in the context of the Kingdom pursuit to achieve a durable and a fair and durable peace in the region within the framework of the international legality, and without any concession of the Arabs' rights whatever.

Dr Yamani pointed the Kingdom stand on the Palestinian issue is historic and firm and added this is evident through Saudi Arabia continuous efforts and her policies in backing the Palestinian people since the era of late King 'Abd al-Aziz. Referring to the [word indistinct] plan Dr Yamani said clear-cut evidence of the importance of the formula is reflected in the world-wide backing at Arab and international level.

He noted this support has emerged from the firm confidence in the Kingdom's firm and solid commitment towards the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and toward ensuring peace in this part of the world as a major condition for Mideast progress and stability and due to the dangerous impact on the world peace if conflict in the area remained unsolved.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CANCUN SUMMIT 17 OCT

LD171442 Riyadh SPA in English 1237 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Oct (SPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy left here today for Mexico, leading the Kingdom's delegation to the upcoming Cancun summit meeting on North-South dialogue. The Kingdom's delegation is comprised of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Mohammad Aba al-Khayl.

UAE

DUBAI EXPORTS INCREASE, CONTINUE TO SET RECORDS

GF161000 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[By K.P. Nayar]

[Text] Dubai's growthas the Gulf's leading entrepot has entered a new phase with an increase of over 22 times in the amirate's exports during the first half of this year over the figures for the corresponding period last year.

At the same time, the traditional activity of reexports rose by Dh 192 million belying fears of a slump on account of problems in Iran and concern over security in the Gulf region.

Imports also rose by Dh 567 million in what is considered a good augury for business at a time when most major development projects in the amirate have reached the stage of completion.

For the first time in several years, the United States displaced Britain from the second position on the imports chart but still remained far behind Japan, which accounted for imports worth over 2 billion dirhams during the first half of the year.

According to figures compiled by the port and customs department of the Dubai Government, fuels and related material accounted for exports worth Dh 327 million. Of a total of Dh 715 million, goods worth nearly Dh 290 million were made up of manufactures.

While the increase in export of fuels and related items is attributed to steady exports from Dugas, the high level of export of manufactures has been made possible by the strength of the Amirate's industrial sector.

Exports from Dubai and other manufacturing units in Dubai also contributed to the growth in industrial exports during the first 6 months of 1981 compared to the figures for the corresponding period last year.

Exports and reexports together accounted for a total turnover of Dh 2.32 billion against an import figure of 10.18 billion.

In imports, machinery and transport equipment topped the list with a figure of Dh 2.6 billion while food and live animals were valued at Dh 1.29 billion.

Among the five leading exporters to the Amirate, Japan, United States, Bahrain and West Germany improved their performance while the share of Britain fell by Dh 322 million.

Italy and India improved their position on the imports chart to the seventh and eighth places respectively at the expense of France and South Korea whose share of the market declined in value as well.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SPAIN -- A UAE delegation left this morning for Spain to attend the Arab-European meeting that will be held in Seville on Friday, 23 October. During the meeting, commercial, financial, technical and industrial projects will be discussed. Forty Arab and European representatives will attend the meeting. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 Oct 81 GF]

PDRY

LEADER PLEDGES SUPPORT TO AL-QADHDHAFI

EA211634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, has sent a cable to Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution. It reads:

The PDRY party, government and people, which are linked with the Jamahiriyah by militant strategic relations based on fraternal cooperation within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, views with deep concern the suspect military moves of American imperialism and its agents against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, moves indicating the degree of impudence assumed by imperialism in using its agents in the region to create tension and spark off regional wars and disputes.

As we declare our fraternal solidarity with you against any threat, provocation or aggression to which the Libyan Jamahiriyah may be exposed from any quarter, we assure you that we will stand by you firmly, confident of the Libyan people's ability to confront any aggression. All your brothers and friends inside and outside the Arab homeland will stand firmly by you because the aggression and provocation to which you are exposed is not directed at the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah alone but also at the forces of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Arab peoples and the forces struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

PAPER ON COUNTERING ESCALATING U.S. 'ONSLAUGHT'

EA171854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] ATH-THAWRI, organ of the YSP Central Committee, today warned in an editorial that indications are that current American policy has gone beyond maneuvers and attempts to exert pressure and entered the context of direct and tangible action in preparations now underway to direct a fierce blow at the Arab liberation forces.

The newspaper pointed out that the Egyptian buildups and information campaigns directed against Libya confirm this and added: The political situation and the escalation of the onslaught by the American Administration and its local agents, namely Zionists and Arab reactionaries, places before the Arab national liberation forces the task of containing and foiling this imperialist attack and then liquidating it. Domestic and foreign resources will be provided to the Arab national liberation movement to discharge its national and pan-Arab duties and contribute toward the struggles of peoples for security and peace in the world.

The paper stressed that the principal factor in implementing resolute confrontation against the conspiracies of American imperialism, Zionism and Arab reation lies in the militant unity of Arab nationalists and progressives, in the organization and mobilization of the broadest social classes and groups to strike at the imperialist interests in the region, and in readiness to confront them by using all forms of struggle. This also entails firmer unity with the forces of liberation and progress in the world headed by the Soviet Union, the faithful ally of our Arab peoples in their struggle for liberation, democracy and social progress.

The paper exposed the attempts being made by imperialism and reaction, under the umbrella of Arab solidarity, to pardon the Egyptian regime under the pretext of the demise of As-Sadat. The paper said: By this they intend to obliterate the reality of what they call disagreement, whereas it is basically a struggle that has been waged against the course of surrender and treason followed by As-Sadat and own by the new regime in Egypt.

MUBARAK RECEIVES AL-AZHAR DELEGATION 21 OCT

NC211350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon received the imam of Al-Azhar, His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Bisar, accompanied by the members of the Islamic Research Academy.

After the meeting, Al-Azhar University Rector His Eminence Dr at-Tayyib an-Najjar, a member of the delegation, expressed Al-Azhar's support for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak affirming that the men of Al-Azhar are the faithful soldiers of the peace process initiated by leader Anwar as-Sadat, and that they believe in the principles he was martyred for.

He added that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak spoke during the meeting about the role of holy Al-Azhar in protecting youths from deviations they are exposed to. He emphasized that the mission of holy Al-Azhar helps Egypt eliminate deviates. He emphasized his commitment to the completion of the process initiated by leader Anwar as-Sadat.

Shaykh at-Tayyib an-Najjar said that Al-Azhar University is preparing a plan to acquaint people with Islam as it really is and that this plan will have early results in the interest of Egypt and religion.

He said there should be no waste in Islam, that meetings must be held with the young and that a constructive dialogue should be conducted with them based on knowledge and logic. These meetings, he said, should be renewable whether carried out by Al-Azhar University or by other universities.

In conclusion, he said Al-Azhar University is about to strengthen the Islamic call to colleges by providing financial incentives to encourage the young to join these colleges at Al-Azhar University.

GHALI AFFIRMS GOAL OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE

NC211730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1616 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] London, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the goal of Egyptian policy is still to achieve an overall, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

In an interview London radio broadcast today, Butrus Ghali said that Egypt's diplomacy is flexible and that Egypt welcomes any new initiative whether made by countries or international organizations with regard to the Middle East -- as long as these initiatives help in finding a peaceful solution to the crisis in the region.

Dr Ghali said the Camp David agreement is a framework for diplomatic action and a group of general principles based on UN Security Council Resolution 242 as well as other UN Resolutions.

He added that should the Arab countries want to resume their cooperation with Egypt to solve the Middle East problems, Egyptian diplomacy would welcome any such Arab initiative since Egypt's diplomacy is flexible and adheres to the goal of achieving an overall, durable and just peace. He added that Egypt's diplomacy does not adhere to any specific methods to achieve this goal, because the goal itself is what counts.

AL-AHRAM ON SECRETS OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

NC190834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reveals important secrets about the terrorist organization's designs, size, aims, sources of funds and how much the late president knew about this organization's plan to assassinate him.

The paper says that the first exposure of this terrorist organization occurred in September. It was apparent from the beginning, and after the discovery of the names of its leaders -- headed by 'Abbud az-Zumur, Tariq az-Zumur and Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam [as received] -- that this organization was planning crimes of violence to create unrest in the country.

The organization intensified activities on Thursday 24 September and Friday 25 September. With the approval of the prosecutor general's office, the security departments were able to shoot a sound film of some members of the organization and its commands with their arms and managed to expose their discussions and assassination plans, including the assassination of the president of the republic. This film, which showed three different meetings held by organization members, was shown to the late leader Anwar as-Sadat prior to his visit to Al-Mansurah before the end of September. As-Sadat, however, did not care much about that and insisted on going to Al-Mansurah in an open car, confident of his place in the hearts of the masses and believing in the will of God and in his fate.

The paper adds: It was decided to storm the hideouts of the organization on Saturday night, 26 September, before the president's visit to Al-Mansurah. Some leaders and members were in fact captured with quantities of arms and ammunition and some documents outlining the organization's plans for assassination and for armed attacks on individuals and important state installations, with maps showing the locations of the installations they planned to attack, were seized.

Also seized was a secret code defining the role of each member of the terrorist organization within the framework of a plan aimed at undermining stability and domestic security.

The search, exposure and arrest of the leaders and members of the organization continued. 'Abbud az-Zumur and Tariq az-Zumur managed to escape for a while but they eventually were captured after an ambush was laid for them in the pyramids area.

PRESS COMMENTS ON LIBYAN-SUDANESE DISPUTE

JN220915 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] Today's Jordanian press editorials tackle an issue of importance to the Arab world -- the Libyan-Sudanese dispute indications of its imminent relaxation and the Arab League's role in solving it.

Under the headline "Libya and Sudan" AR-RA'Y says: Repeated reports about Libya's pledge to withdraw its forces from the Chadian-Sudanese border area and Sudan's welcoming these reports, which are accompanied by Libyan assurances not to mount any military operations against Sudan, indicate that the Libyan-Sudanese dispute is cooling and that there is a chance to solve it peacefully.

We believe this trend must be supported and encouraged by the Arabs to end the dispute between these two countries. It is inconceivable for Arabs to take up arms against one another. It is also inconceivable for the Arabs to stand idly by as if the matter does concern them.

Regardless of whether an Arab foreign ministers conference is held to discuss the issue, or the Arab League secretary general himself tackles it, the main thing is that the Arab position must be impartial. It is not in anyone's interest to blame this or that side. The Arabs must concentrate on urging both sides to pull out their troop concentrations, abandon mutual threats and avoid interference in each other's internal affairs, thus blocking the way to any major power that might want to exploit the crisis either directly or indirectly.

Needless to say, clearing the atmosphere between Libya and Sudan is vital, especially in the current Arab circumstances, which cannot tolerate further squandering of Arab energies while the Israeli challenge to the Arab present and future is mounting.

A stable and prosperous Sudan adds to the strength of the Arabs, just as does a stable and prosperous Libya. In light of this fact, we are extremely hopeful that Khartoum and Tripoli will take courageous steps in each other's direction to end this unnecessary crisis and restore normality between them.

Under the headline "Arab National Interest First," AD-DUSTUR says: The Arab League has done well in acting immediately to contain the crisis between Libya and Sudan and avert a military confrontation. An explosion of the situation would not be confined to these two countries, but would spread to affect other Arab and international sides, and consequently lead to a devastating world war in which Arab territory would be its arena and the Arab peoples its fuel.

Notwithstanding its overt and covert causes and motives, continuation of this dispute is not in the interest of the two countries or of the Arabs. It only serves the interests of the Zionist enemy and forces hostile to the Arab nation. The Arab League's initiative, therefore, has come at the right time. Both sides, it seems, have retreated from their earlier positions of threatening attack and war and are now simply exchanging accusations and complaining to the Arab League. Furthermore, Egypt, a central party to this dispute, has also withdrawn from its earlier position in this dangerous game. Perhaps, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's announcement on stopping media campaigns aimed at Arab states is an indication of Cairo's retreat from an earlier position of inflaming the situation in North Africa.

We hope that the Arab League will succeed in its efforts to eliminate differences between Tripoli and Khartoum, because we believe differences are the source of our weakness and an attempt to divert our attention from the Arab national cause and the real danger threatening our very existence and interests; namely, the savage Zionist onslaught, of which Israeli occupation of part of our territory is only one phase.

We also believe the Arab League's success in this mission would be a positive development. For, it is hoped that the coming Arab summit will succeed in formulating a joint plan of action and a comprehensive strategy, allowing the Arabs to rise above their differences and face up to the dangers and challenges and leading to building intrinsic Arab power, which will defend our territory, regain our rights, impose our will on the course of events and preserve our distinctive Arab identity, to act freely in line with our pan-Arab interests and objectives.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ASKS U.S. TO GIVE UP ABU 'AYN

JN211745 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Amman -- The Foreign Ministry has exerted serious efforts and intensive contacts concerning Jordanian citizen Ziyad Abu 'Ayn.

Since Ziyad Abu 'Ayn's case is no longer the responsibility of the U.S. courts and the decision of handing him over to Israel or not is now in the hands of the U.S. secretary of state, at the Jordanian Foreign Ministry's instructions, Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Jordan's permanent UN representative, sent a message to the U.S. permanent UN representative in which he explained the illegality of handing Jordanian citizen Ziyad Abu 'Ayn over to Israel.

In his message, Dr Nusaybah asked the U.S. representative to send his message to the competent parties in the U.S. Department of State.

The Foreign Ministry also exerted similar efforts and contacts through its embassy in Washington. The last of these efforts and contacts by the Jordanian Foreign Ministry was when Taysir Tuqan, Foreign Ministry acting director general, summoned the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman to his office this morning and reiterated to him the illegality of handing over the Jordanian citizen to a third party and that handing him to Israel is considered a violation of international law. He asked the U.S. charge d'affaires to convey to his government the Jordanian Government's request that the decision of the U.S. secretary of state will be not to hand the Jordanian citizen over to Israel, but to hand him over to his country, Jordan, and that Jordan considers this issue to be a very important one.

PRINCE HASAN LEAVES FOR BAHRAIN 21 OCT

JN211420 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Bahrain this morning at the invitation of the Bahraini heir apparent, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, to attend the second session of the board of trustees of the Club of Arab Intellectuals [Muntada al-Fikr al-'Arabi], which will begin work in Manama today.

The club's board of trustees, chaired by His Highness Prince Hasan, consists of 25 members drawn from leading thinkers in the political and development fields in the Arab homeland.

BRIEFS

NEW JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Jordan's Ambassador to the United States 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali yesterday presented a copy of his credentials to the U.S. State Department. [Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81 JN]

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETS OFFICIALS

NC191848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Today, the program prepared for the British parliamentary and information delegation's visit began with a meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of Information Ministry Director General Radwan Mawlawi. It was followed by a meeting with Parliament Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. A luncheon banquet given by tourism minister Marwan Hamadah and Construction and Development Council Chairman Dr Muhammad 'Atallah followed.

At the 90-minute meeting with the delegation, President Sarkis explained the conditions in the south and elsewhere in Lebanon and the dimensions of the Lebanese problem on the local, Arab and international spheres. He then answered questions posed by the delegation members, explaining with complete clarity and frankness the Lebanese stand and the responsibilities which the fraternal Arab states and the major friendly states should shoulder toward Lebanon on the topic of the south to enable Lebanon to solve its tragedy -- a tragedy which has not been suffered by any other country in the world. In conclusion, President Sarkis emphasized that finding a solution for the exceptional situation in the south will lead to resolving the entire Lebanese problem.

Speaker al-As'ad reviewed to the delegation the various aspects of the problem in the south. After the meeting, the official spokesman for foreign affairs in the British Labor Party spoke. He said: We expressed our readiness for the implementation of the European initiative and for knowing the Lebanese Government's view on Prince Fahd's plan for peace in the Middle East, because Lord Carrington will be meeting with Prince Fahd in the coming few weeks in his capacity as president of the European group at the current session. We have learned that the Lebanese officials are still studying Prince Fahd's plan. Speaker al-As'ad has emphasized to us that the plan required a sound basis in the area for implementation. He added: In this respect, I admit that we are not happy with the Camp David proposals which must be fully affirmed in the talks. This is our view and we believe that they are not the sound course in the absence of the American-Egyptian-Israel affirmation. The European initiative must be achieved now. The Americans, the Egyptians and the Israelis are capable of exerting further efforts in the area. The efforts of the European Economic Council can only give moral assistance. This point of view of ours which we have explained to President Sarkis and Speaker al-As'ad was supported by them.

Finally, replying to a question, he said: The Americans must be convinced that the Camp David agreements will not bring peace unless they succeed in reconciling them with the European initiative.

Speaker al-As'ad said: [begin recording] Naturally, the British parliamentary and information delegation is on a fact-finding visit regarding the Lebanese crisis in general and the situation in the south in particular. We have placed before them the true picture of the problem and, in a few words, we emphasized the need for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions concerning the south and the need for work on the international and European spheres for finding a program that will bring about the implementation of these resolutions. [end recording]

Meeting With Al-Wazzan

NC200925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] At 0900 today Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with the British parliamentary information delegation in the presence of Information Ministry Director General Radwan Mawlawi and Chief of Protocol and Public Relations 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah.

The prime minister outlined to the delegation the dimensions of the Lebanese problem at the various local, Arab and international levels and centered on the need for assistance through the proposed European initiative. He also stressed the necessity of giving special attention to the situation in southern Lebanon in view of the scheming and plotting against Lebanon and the Arab area.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan answered the questions from members of the delegation by outlining in detail the implications of the Lebanese crisis, affirming that finding a solution to the southern problem was a logical step toward solving the whole problem.

AL-WAZZAN DISUCSSES ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

NC171026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday referred to the activities of the Arab followup committee in a long interview which dealt with various Lebanese issues. He said: The Arab followup committee's activities have not ceased. The committee is continuing its public activities and secret efforts. Efforts exerted out of the spotlight are no less important than publicly announced efforts, if not at many times more effective and energetic. Despite all the obstacles the committee has confronted, the important positive results it has achieved in the recent period cannot be ignored. These results are represented by the cease-fire, an end to fighting that erupted in early April, the statement it obtained from a Lebanese group promising to stop dealings with Israel, opening the Museum Road crossing point, consolidating the cease-fire and the decision on watching shores and ports.

The prime minister added: Despite the fact that these are merely preliminary steps, they must be reinforced by more efforts and successive sterp according to the course the Arab followup committee has charted for itself. Prime Minister al-Wazzan pointed out that it is very likely new resolutions will be issued at the next Arab summit concerning the situation in Lebanon. In view of the very grave circumstances and conditions affecting Lebanon and the Arab world, we hope these resolutions will not be added to our archives of resolutions, he said.

Al-Wazzan further said: There are many signs and developments indicating the start of a more active and effective interest in the Lebanese situation.

Concluding an interview with the REVUE DE LIBAN, the prime minister said: To Lebanon, attention paid to the fall of the Camp David agreements means the final fall of the tune of the resettlement [of the Palestinians in Lebanon] and of partition. It also means the start of work to settle the Middle East question within a comprehensive framework, which will undoubtedly impact positively on the Lebanese crisis.

In his REVUE DE LIBAN interview the prime minister asserted that the Camp David agreements fell before As-Sadat's death. He expected this fall to be consecrated by an early settlement of the Middle East question. The prime minister expressed his belief that there are many signs indicating an Arab interest in Lebanon. He expressed the hope that the next Arab summit resolutions will not buried in the archives like other resolutions.

Concerning the campaign against the government, Al-Wazzan said: This government has confronted many difficult positions. More than one cold or hot wind has blown on the face of this government, which emerged from all these situations stronger and more determined to proceed toward national unification, a line adopted as a main course and supported for all stands and trends on all levels.

The prime minister went on: There are political convictions and stands such as those concerning the acceptance of the Libyan offer [of providing an air defense network], the facilitation and realization of the 'Arafat-Cheysson meeting and stands relating to the army and improving its conditions and rebuilding it and many other stands which have been met with understanding and support by the president of the republic. Should these stands be opposed by the president of the republic so that they may be accepted? Should I reject and oppose the president's stands within the framework of accord, unification, reform and the start of the march of returning the country to a normal life so they may be accepted? The interests of the homeland, particularly the interests of its unity and the reconcilliation of its sons, require the exertion of the utmost efforts and overcoming all difficulties to realize and concentrate these interests. This is what is actually happening. The stands that were the result of sound participation in the government, which we have always advocated and which we are now practicing in a useful way, have crystallized.

Regarding opening roads and pacifying contact lines, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: This is a question that cannot be shelved and forgotten. It is a vital matter connected with the citizens and their national, economic and everyday life. Furthermore, the contact lines represent the Lebanese tragedy because of the forcible division they have caused between brothers and because they have dismembered the one body represented in the one homeland. This question has undoubtedly met with obstacles at times for more than one reason. It is being seriously and resolutely dealt with by the Arab followup committee and the authorities. Neither is deterred by obstacles nor hindrances regardless of how grave or difficult they may be. There is a firm decision to settle this issue, despite all the pitfalls and mines laid in the way and despite the fact that many groups are exerting desperate efforts to abort the current efforts in this regard.

The prime minister emphasized that faith in the army as an institution is part of the faith in the need to make the homeland rise from its fall and strengthen the state, its legitimacy, authority, power and ability. He said: Without a long, capable and decisive hand represented in the national army, we will have a state that lacks its most important prerequisites of being capable and powerful. My national and responsible position and the fact that I have knowledge of certain details, which I am very eager to deal with within the narrowest limits, do not prevent me from stating that the army's present conditions call for much reform, correction and rectification. Preliminary steps have been taken in this direction with the issuance of the appropriate decrees. Several supplementary, executive and corrective steps remain to be made. They must be crowned by sound, balanced and developed guidance far from factionalism wherever it may come from and whatever its type.

VOP QUOTES LEBANESE SOURCES ON DRAPER MISSION

JN191750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1525 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper has ended his talks with the Lebanese officials and other party leaders.

The mission of the U.S. official, who will hold further talks in the region, is within the framework of the Philip Habib's suspect move and paves the way for his return to the region -- according to all the press sources -- while at the same time paving the way for officially proposing the U.S. plan on Lebanon in general and the south in particular, a plan previously raised by the U.S. press in the political street.

Questions on Draper's tour are given prominence by today's papers which quote informed official Lebanese sources as saying that Draper's talks dealt with the issue of the south through proposing a U.S. plan that has been the subject of discussion between Washington, Beirut and some Arab countries during the past months. This plan stipulates deploying UNIFIL both south and north, withdrawing the Palestinian revolution's heavy weapons and bolstering the army of the Lebanese authorities.

Although some mass media attempted to invest the plan with special significance by saying that this plan stipulates the withdrawal of Israeli artillery to within occupied Palestine's border and the removal of the traitor Sa'd Haddad's statelet in return for the withdrawal of Palestinian artillery in such a way that it cannot get at the Zionist settlements, observers do not view the plan as achieving reciprocity, particularly since Israel was not content with using artillery during attacks but used the Air Force.

Draper's visit and the plans in his briefcase have led to several reactions rejecting it, the most prominent of these being the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's stand, reflected by Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist's Movement's Political Council.

He stated that the main goal of the trends carried by Draper during his visit to Lebanon and some of the region's states is to bolster Israel's security through removing the positions of the Palestinian and Lebanese armed presence, adding that it is intended that the U.S. plan be implemented and peddled under the pretext of expanding UNIFIL deployment toward the north of the Litani and in such a way that the Zionist enemy and its agent Sa'd Haddad would be safe from retaliation for any aggression of theirs.

Comrade Ibrahim said: It thus behooves us, on the occasion of Draper's visit and in light of the information we have on his mission, to declare our rejection of these suspect U.S. trends on Lebanon.

FRANCE SAID MEDIATING BETWEEN LIBYA, U.S.

NC211044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 21 Oct (MENA) -- Quoting diplomatic sources in Beirut, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR today reports that France is currently mediating between the United States and Libya to eliminate the political differences between them.

In recent months U.S.-Libyan relations witnessed a sharp deterioration when the United States shot down two Libyan military planes over the Gulf of Sidra and later expelled the Libyan diplomatic mission from Washington.

RADIO ON MUBARAK'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ISRAEL

JN211428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Traitor As-Sadat's successor Mubarak has announced his desire to visit Israel late this year or early next year. He also announced his adherence to the Camp David agreements and the policy of normalization of relations with Israel. Thus, all the wagering on a possible change in the structure of the Egyptian regime is failing. Husni Mubarak is an outcome of As-Sadat's line. Anything he does will not deviate from a line that has transformed Egypt into an Israeli colony. Mubarak inaugurated his era with a liquidation campaign in the Egyptian Army and an armed suppression of the Egyptian nationalist opposition. This indicates that Mubarak's era will be a continuation of As-Sadat's era, which witnessed the arrest of thousands of Egyptians before he was executed and all his claims about democracy and prosperity to be realized by the Camp David agreements collapsed. These agreements have forced the Egyptian regime to substitute the alliance with Israel for Arab ties and forced this regime to fight in the U.S.-Israeli trench against the Arabs, particularly the Arabs of steadfastness who are confronting the U.S. plot to contain the region and bring it back within the colonial circle of influence.

The question now is: Since the Egyptian regime under Mubarak has reiterated its insistence to continue the treasonous line of As-Sadat, how should this regime be treated?

The resolutions of the Arab summits and those of the summits of the steadfastness and confrontation states are very clear and well-defined. Thus, the siege around the Egyptian regime should be tightened and the Egyptian Arab people must be given every assistance to develop their uprising into a revolution to overthrow the agent regime which is now in a stifling state of isolation from the people who have executed the head traitor and shown that they would not allow their sacrifices during the wars of liberation against the Israeli invaders and their allies, the Americans, to be in vain.

In short, the stand vis-a-vis Husni Mubarak, who adheres to As-Sadat's line, which is hostile to the Arab march of struggle for liberation and for ensuring Palestinian rights, is the same stand that was taken against his predecessor who fell in the quagmire of his national and pan-Arab treason in Egypt and the Arab nation. This stand must be developed even more in order to tighten the siege around it and expose all designs aimed at beautifying the image of this regime under Mubarak, who is different from As-Sadat only in appearance. Essentially, he is another As-Sadat. He is deeply immersed in his own treason and his agentry for Israel and the United States, which treats him as a protege and considers itself his first protector, especially after sending arms to protect him. The commander of the Rapid Deployment Force has announced that his forces are in a state of alert to intervene in the Middle East in case of possible changes in Egypt, Sudan and other states that are agents for the United States of America.

VOICE OF ARAB EGYPT ON CLAIMS OF LIBYAN 'ATTACK'

JN210814 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1945 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From "Lies and Facts" program]

[Excerpt] Brother Egyptians: Egyptian patriotic sources have confirmed that the current arrest campaign has affected 13,000 to 15,000 since the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat.

Egyptian media have tried to obtain reasons for this large-scale arrest campaign from authorities in the Mubarak administration, but all they hear is talk about an imminent war between Sudan and Libya in which Egypt would side with Sudan.

PRAVDA has reported that contrary to Washingtons claims, 44,000 and not 2,000 U.S. soldiers will take part in the joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers next month under the name Bright Star. Therefore, talk about an imminent Libyan attack in the Egyptian regime's media is just a cover for the massing of this large U.S. force, which will invade Egypt next month on the pretext of conducting joint maneuvers to protect Egypt and Sudan from an alleged Soviet attack through Libyan territory. Libya exposed these allegations yesterday when it declared it had no intentions against Sudan or any other country.

BA'TH OFFICIAL CABLES PAPANDREOU, COMMUNIST PARTY

JN211445 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 21 Oct (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, has sent a cable of congratulations on behalf of the Ba'th Party National Command to Comrade Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Penhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], on his winning the Greek parliamentary elections. Comrade al-Ahmar wished Papandreou and his party further victories and successes on the way to progress, development and socialism in Greece. He also hoped for closer ties of struggle among the forces of progress and the liberation movements for the triumph of the struggle of peoples of the world to realize freedom and progress against imperialism, racism and for the sake of a just peace. Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed Ba'th Party support for PASOK's struggle to keep Greece away from aggressive imperialist alliances.

Comrade al-Ahmar also sent a cable to Comrade Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, expressing the Ba'th National Command's good wishes for further successes to the Communist Party of Greece in its struggle to hasten the march of Greece toward progress and socialism. Al-Ahmar affirmed the Ba'th Party's stand by the side of the Communist Party of Greece against imperialist and Zionist designs and alliances.

AL-AHMAR CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO BULGARIA

JN201441 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's assistant secretary general, has sent a cable of congratulations on the behalf of the party's National Command to the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee on the anniversary of the establishment of Bulgaria.

The message affirms that the Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria highly appreciate the firm political course followed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the stands adopted by the Bulgarian Party, government and people in support for our nation's just struggle in general and the Palestinian issue in particular and our struggle in Syria against the conspiratorial and reactionary forces' onslaught against our nation. The message says we are confident that the strong ties linking our parties and countries will be continuously bolstered in the interests of our friendly peoples and their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their aggressive schemes.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE LEADERS

JN211340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's Political Council and Comrade 'Abdallah al-Amin, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party in Lebanon. The latest developments in Lebanon were discussed at the meeting.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMED TO DAMASCUS

JN201905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 20 Oct (SANA) -- PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad arrived in Damascus at 1830 tonight on a short visit.

He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the PDRY ambassador; and members of the embassy staff.

Salim Salih Muhammad said in an arrival statement that he was delighted at this visit during which he will convey greetings from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad and to the Syrian Arab people who are steadfastly confronting imperialist and Zionist plots.

He added: I came to Damascus to hold talks with Syrian officials on Arab and international developments, particularly after the fall of that symbol of agentry, Anwar as-Sadat. We will also discuss the strengthening and further entrenching of fraternal relations between our countries within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, whose policy time has proved sound.

Received by Khaddam

JN211247 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad. They discussed the latest Arab and international issues. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

Departs 21 Oct

JN211904 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad left Damascus this afternoon. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shari', minister of state for foreign affairs; the PDRY ambassador in Damascus; embassy staff and ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY --Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council in the Hungarian People's Republic, has expressed his great appreciation for the vanguard role His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad is assuming in the Arab and international field. This took place during Losonczi's meeting with Syrian Ambassador in Budapest Sadiq Sadiqni today on the occasion of the end of his term in the Hungarian People's Republic. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Oct 81 JN]

SOURCES CANNOT CONFIRM SYRIA-TO-LIBYA AIRLIFT

TA220623 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] Military sources were yesterday unable to confirm reports about an airlift from Syria to Libya. Observers noted that if Syrian troops do in fact arrive in Libya in order to reinforce the Libyan Army with a view to a possible confrontation between Libya on one side and Sudan and Egypt on the other, it would be no more than a token reinforcement.

Further Airlift Details

TA212012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Over the last 3 days an airlift has been working between Syria and Libya. This has been reported by our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus. It involves U.S. DC-10 and DC-8 planes and their pilots are Americans. They identify themselves as Libyan Airline Company aircraft. There are between five and eight such flights each day. The planes are rented and bear U.S. identification signs. It is not clear whether this airlift is connected with reports from Cairo about the Syrians' rushing troops to Libya.

Television Reports Airlift

TA211913 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In the past 3 days there has been a considerable increase in the number of irregular flights from Syria to Libya. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that sometimes there are 2 or 3 flights per hour. Experts link this increase in air traffic between Libya and Syria to the reports on the transfer of two Syrian brigades to Libya. Our defense affairs correspondent reports that the Libyans have hundreds of unmanned Soviet tanks, while Syria has dozens of crews capable of manning these tanks. Our monitor reports that the planes identify themselves as the Libyan airline and use U.S. identification marks. At the same time, the identity of the planes' pilots is uncertain.

KNESSET COMMITTEE AUTONOMY DEBATE REPORTED

TA211421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Upon the resumption of autonomy talks in Tel Aviv today, Prime Minister Menahem Begin conferred this morning with the members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. Holding elections for the Self-Rule Council is the key to the establishment of autonomy, the prime minister told committee members. However, our correspondent reports that for the time being the Israeli and Egyptian positions remain as far apart as in the past. Our correspondent, Razi Barqay, reports from the prime minister's office:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] On the agenda is the resumption of autonomy talks. An Egyptian delegation is arriving here for the first time since As-Sadat's murder. The prime minister made two important explanations: First, the importance of holding elections to the Self-Rule Council, which is intended to act as the autonomy's highest body; second, the government will object to the proposal that the mayors of the West Bank make recommendations for the representatives of the inhabitants of the territories.

We will not agree to any deviation from the agreements -- Begin said -- and the agreements do refer to elections rather than the mediation of the majors. Upon emerging from the meeting, the head of the opposition, Shim'on Peres, told us: We should all understand that the goal is autonomy rather than a paper about autonomy, which would only be yet another document.

[Peres] I think that the problem that the entire nation -- both the government and the opposition -- should face is: What do we actually want? Do we want yet another paper which would constitute a formal agreement between us and the Egyptians and which would last only until after April 1982 when we wake up and realize that we have become richer by yet another document in the rather large collection of papers referring to the Middle East or are we looking for a real solution? Let us say we agree on the issue of elections -- and I do not see us agreeing on the elections, its method, form and the size of the Self-Rule Council. Still, the question called for, for instance, is: Will the inhabitants vote? Or, alternately, will those people we would like to see elected indeed be elected? We cannot shun the real and specific questions. If we want to spend a few more months in negotiations and acquire another paper and say that we will see what happens later -- well, this is all very fine but what is there to see later? If nothing comes out of the autonomy we know very well what will happen later.

[Barqay] There are those who think: Let us wait until April 1982. Why do we have to rush with the autonomy now when we are not certain about Mubarak.

[Peres] How will it be easier in April 1982? The situation will be more difficult. By then, we will be absolutely devoid of any bargaining power and without the Sinai. We see now that almost the entire world is gradually focusing on the Saudi plan, which does not bode an easy life, neither to Israel nor to the peace treaty. Therefore, the pertinent question is: do we want an autonomy paper or a paper on autonomy? And you know, answers depend on the questions posed. These are two distinctly different things.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, will it be correct to say that the Alignment, as opposed to the prime minister, thinks that the mayors should play an active role in the elections to the Self-Rule Council?

[Peres] The Alignment has not adopted a formal position on the issue. However, personally, I would not rule it out. The Alignment will certainly discuss this.

[Barqay] Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee Prof Moshe Arens admits that there are differences of opinion and that the road is still long. However, Arens told me that it is impossible to deviate from the Camp David accords. I asked Arens whether he fears that allowing the mayors to play some kind of role on the eve of the elections would ultimately mean that the PLO has gained a foothold.

[Arens] It is not only a matter of opening the door to the PLO. We know the mayors and we know about the relations of some of them with the PLO. However, this is a clear and absolute deviation from the contents of the agreement. I think this is a very dangerous move, and Israel should not initiate any deviation from a written agreement.

[Barqay] That is to say, you also think that attempts should be made to hold general elections?

[Arens] In my opinion we should act according to what is written in the agreement.

[Barqay] How does one go about extricating the negotiations on the autonomy from the quagmire? Are there any new ideas? Do you have any new ideas?

[Arens] I do not think quagmire is the appropriate definition. We are not talking about a cart here -- although sometimes it may seem so -- but about two parties which hold different opinions. The gap in their opinions can be bridged only if one of the parties gives up its positions or both sides give up their positions and meet halfway. As far as I see the Egyptian position, they would like an autonomy which would actually create a corridor, a one-side channel, for Israel's withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria. We do not want to accept such an autonomy. In my opinion, we cannot accept it; thus, there can be no concession on our part. As for the Egyptians, perhaps [they could make concessions]. I hope so.

[Barqay] The members of the Coalition contend that we are continuing to talk with the Egyptians and even if there are differences of opinion the dialogue continues. The opposition contends that mere talk will not engender an autonomy. [end recording]

CHIEF OF STAFF'S VISIT TO EGYPT POSTPONED

TA220815 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] The visit to Egypt of the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, has been postponed at the request of the Egyptian authorities. The request reached the chief of staff's office yesterday.

Lieutenant General Eytan had been scheduled to go to Egypt on 6 November, with his Egyptian counterpart due to visit Israel in December. Yesterday the Egyptian request for a postponement of the visit -- in the wake of the 40-day mourning period for President as-Sadat -- reached the chief of staff's office. It has been agreed that Eytan will visit Egypt in December, though no exact date has yet been set.

JERUSALEM ARABIC ON 'ARAFAT'S MOSCOW VISIT

JN211806 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] While the Poles try to free themselves from the embrace of the Russian bear, Yasir 'Arafat throws himself on the lap of this bear. During 'Arafat's latest visit to the Soviet Union, Moscow announced it had granted the terrorist organization called the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] complete diplomatic representative status. Thus, the PLO Moscow office has become a full diplomatic mission.

(Sha'ul Menahem), the Middle East affairs editor, comments further on this subject: Moscow's step toward the PLO reflects the Soviets' headstrong desire to play an influential role in the Middle East region and their hope to hold a new conference on the (?Middle East). Yasir 'Arafat has announced his support for Soviet objectives.

Speaking today to a Soviet paper, 'Arafat attacked U.S. and Israeli policies in the Middle East and welcomed the Soviet settlement proposal in the region.

Diplomatic sources in Jerusalem commented on the Soviet Union's granting the PLO full diplomatic status, saying that Israel was not surprised by this step, which reflects continued support for the PLO since its foundation. The Soviets are supplying the PLO with various types of aid, such as weapons, military training and political support. Moscow's policy toward the PLO reflects Soviet determination to keep the Middle East in a state of chaos, instability and disorder. Support for the PLO will certainly guarantee a channel for the Soviets through which they can further penetrate the region.

In return, the PLO will never criticize the Sovets' policy even if it contradicts the interests of the region's states. The PLO, as is known, supports the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan and echoes TASS campaigns against the United States and the pro-West Arab countries.

TOURISM TO SOVIET UNION MAY RESUME SOON

TA211212 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Report by correspondent in Romania, Tzvi Lavi]

[Text] The Soviet Union has decided to renew Israeli tourist traffic into its territory after an interval of 14 years during which diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed because of the 6-Day War.

The first Israeli tourists will be able to reach the Soviet Union within about 6 months, according to a modified plan applying only to Russian cities along the shores of the Black Sea.

The change in the attitude of the Soviet Union toward Israeli tourism was brought about by the Romanian Government. The tours will be conducted through Romanian mediation and it is intended to expand them to include all the countries of the Eastern Bloc which do not maintain diplomatic relations with Egypt.

These details have been learned by the MA'ARIV correspondent in a special talk in Bucharest with (Martin Brincos), a senior official at the Romanian Government Tourism Company CARPATI, who has recently returned from Moscow where he concluded with INTURIST, the Soviet tourist company, the outlines of the plan that will be submitted to Israel.

Mr Ron Finkel, the Israel director of the "Overland" travel agency -- which was chosen by the Romanian tourism company to organize the tours from Israel -- as scheduled to arrive in Bucharest last night to conduct initial discussions on the issue. The talks with the Israeli representative will begin today and if they conclude successfully a memorandum will be drawn up and submitted for Moscow's approval. Immediately after the agreement has been signed a promotion campaign will be launched for the tours scheduled to begin in May 1982.

Mr (Brincos), the deputy director of the department dealing with Israeli tourism to Romania, said that initially the plan will involve cruises of Black Sea ports beginning and ending at the Romanian port of Constantsa. The cruises will be aboard a luxurious Soviet ship especially adapted for this purpose and which is actually a first class floating hotel.

According to the plan suggested by Moscow, the cruise will last 7 days and the ships will stop for a whole day at the ports of Odessa, Yalta, Sochi. The ships will also stop for 1 day at the Turkish port of Istanbul.

Israeli tourists would be able to take organized tours in the Russian cities conducted by INTURIST. The possibility should not be ruled out that during their short tours in the cities they would be able to meet relatives.

The cruise is part of a "package tour" which will also include a 5-day tour of Romania and cost about $900 to $1,000 per person.

Mr (Brincos) noted that the Romanian company initiated the breakthrough with the Soviet Union while looking for ways to vary the stay of Israelis in Romania. Mr (Brincos) said that when he raised the proposal with the Soviets he was also taken by surprise when the Soviet officials promptly accepted the idea. He expressed the hope that if many Israelis take the tours and they prove successful, this would pave the way for more expanded tours in the Soviet Union.

Mr (Brincos) met with the MA'ARIV correspondent following a meeting between a group of Israeli journalists and Romanian Deputy Tourism Minister Dr (Costa Zamio). The latter noted that Romania expected 35,000 Israeli tourists in 1982, a 10 percent increase over 1981. The annual agreement with the representatives of Israeli travel agents was signed in Bucharest while negotiations with the largest Israeli travel agencies are still underway. The Romanian deputy minister said that Israel rated fifth in the number of tourists arriving in Romania from the Western countries.

TERRORISTS VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE IN SOUTH LEBANON

TA220533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] For the first time in a long time the terrorists in southern Lebanon have violated the cease-fire. Major Haddad claimed that the terrorists crossed through the area controlled by the Norwegian [UNIFIL] contingent and fired RPG mortars at (Nabi Abil), north of Marj 'Uyun. The terrorists also planted mines in the western region and distributed pamphlets threatening to take revenge on Haddad and Israel for the death of their comrades in Misgav 'Am more than 1 year ago. Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, learned that Haddad's officers last night discussed ways to react to the acts of the terrorists.

MAPAM DELEGATION TO EUROPE SOCIALIST MEETING

TA211546 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1450 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 21 Oct -- Messrs Arye (Shafir)(Nahshonim) the secretary general of the MAPAM World Alliance [Brit Ha'olamit], and Dr Avraham (Rozenkir) (Yehi'am) from the Institute for Kibbutz Research left last night for two important socialist conferences: The conference of the Spanish Socialist Party, being held in Madrid, and the French Socialist Party's conference being held in Valence.

The MAPAM delegation will hold high-level talks in Spain and, especially, in France, in view of the French Socialist Government's rising role in our area.

At the end of the socialist conference in France, the secretary general of the MAPAM World Alliance will visit European countries in connection with the election campaign for the 30th MAPAM Zionist conference and Dr Avraham (Rozenkir) will visit Jewish communities in the French cities.

LIBYA

OFFICIALS DENY CALLING ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD211920 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1848 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct (JANA) -- A source at the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau today made the following clarification: News agencies have carried a report which said that the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has called an emergency Arab League meeting to discuss it's dispute with the Sudan.

The People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau would like to reaffirm that Libya has not and will not ask for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the problem between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan. If there were a border problem, then this would be between Sudan and Chad, and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has no connection with such a problem. Any disputes or problems regarding the border between Chad and Sudan concern those states.

However, if some people want to interpret the Sudanese-Chadian border problem as a confrontation between the Libyan and Sudanese forces then this is very remote from the truth as the Libyan forces in Chad, in accordance with agreements between the two countries, are there to maintain peace and order in this fraternal neighboring country.

ARAB LEAGUE CHIEF KLIBI ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD211434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to the JANA correspondent Brother Klibi expressed pleasure at visiting the land of the great Fatih. He said the purpose of his visit to the Jamahiriyah is to discuss and review the current Arab situation and the delicate stage through which our Arab nation is going as it hopes for the desired glory of uniting its will and achieving glory, pride, progress and prosperity.

Talks With Al-'Ubaydi

LD212028 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Jbaydi, secretary of the People's Commitee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, this afternoon met with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. They discussed the current Arab situation, the Palestinian cause and the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab region.

'ARAFAT, QADDUMI ARRIVE; 'ARAFAT STATEMENT

LD220104 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, accompanied by Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Office of the PLO, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat made a statement to a JANA representative. He said: I am visiting the Jamahiriyah to meet my brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, especially in these important and critical circumstances through which our Arab region is passing -- in the face of escalating U.S. imperialist defiances against our Arab nation and against the Jamahiriyah in particular; provocations by the U.S. fleet against this Arab land; and in the face of Israeli military escalation against the Arab people in Palestine and Lebanon.

Brother 'Arafat pointed out that his visit to the Jamahiriyah will deal with a discussion of a number of other issues which concern the Arab nation.

AMBASSADORS INFORMED OF NUMAYRI'S 'THREATS'

African Ambassadors

LD211954 Tripoli JANA in English 1702 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct (JANA) -- The people's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday evening summoned African ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah and informed them about the threats issued by Sundan's ruler against the Jamahiriyah and their implications of premeditated intentions of aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah. 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, briefed the African ambassadors on the Jamahiriyah's stand vis-a-vis these threats and informed them that the Jamahiriyah was not planning to attack Sudan or Egypt. However, he said that faced with these statement threats [as received] by Sudan's ruler to take the battle into the Jamahiriyah and his open declaration to carry out terrorist operations in Libya, the Jamahiriyah finds itself compelled to counter any act of aggression and deter any attempt of aggression against it from Sudan.

Mr al-'Ubaydi said to the African ambassadors to the Jamahiriyah that the Jamahiriyah will confront any attempt aimed at undermining the freedom and security of the people and that the essence of our differences with the Sudanese regime is due to the regime's flagrant violation of the African summit resolution which stressed clearly the consolidation of the Chadian people's freedom. The Sudanese regime is continuously trying to undermine Chad's freedom. Numayri's regime has intentionally defied the Arab summit resolutions and aligned itself with the Americans and Camp David. Furthermore, he openly supports Hussein Habre's sabotage activities against Chad. He added that Numayri's regime ignored the African and Arab summit resolutions using a small pretext and argument as a cover for his hostile moves against the Jamahiriyah. He is going ahead with his challenge to the African countries and in trivialising their approach for consolidating peace and security in Chad.

Mr al-'Ubaydi went on to say that the Jamahiriyah is committed to the African resolution, but at the same time (?it is) concerned about the security of Chad and considers it an African duty.

He also briefed the ambassadors on the U.S. attempt to increase tension in the area and encourage Sudan to follow suit by convincing it of the so-called Libyan threats. Numayri, he said, has become the prisoner of his illusion.

Asian Ambassadors

LD212046 Tripoli JANA in English 1907 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon summoned the ambassadors of Asian countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah and briefed them on the threats issued by Sudan's ruler against the Jamahiriyah and the implications of premediated intentions of aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The general secretary of the Liaison Affairs at the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau acquainted the ambassadors with the stand of the Jamahiriyah towards these threats and informed them that the Jamahiriyah had no intention of attacking Sudan or any other neighbouring country. He said that faced with these blatant threats which reached the stage of threatening assassination by Sudan's regime, the Jamahiriyah has no choice but to take decisive and deterrent measures against any attempted acts of terrorism the ruling regime in Sudan might carry out.

Latin American Ambassadors

LD212044 Tripoli JANA in English 1911 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Peoples Bureau of Foreign Liaison today summoned the Latin American ambassadors accredited to Jamahiriyah as part of acquainting brotherly countries with the aggressive path followed by Sudan's ruler towards Jamahiriyah, his flagrant threats to transfer the battle into Jamahiriyah and his declaration of carrying out terrorist operations against the Libyan Arab people.

The general secretary of Liaison Affairs at the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison explained Jamahiriyah's stance towards the Sudanese ruler's blatant threats against Jamahiriyah people and the American provocations aimed at heightening tension, inciting the Sudanese regime in this direction and making it live in a world of illusions regarding an alleged Libyan danger threatening Sudan's security.

He said, "The Sudanese regime is still deliberately ignoring Arab and African decisions. It bases its claims on false pretexts to cover up its aggressive moves towards Jamahiriyah people at American imperialist prompting."

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA OFFERS TO ACCEPT OBSERVERS ON BORDER

AB211048 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state sent the following message to the chairman of the current session of the UN General Assembly, to the UN secretary general, to the current chairman of the OAU, to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, and to the secretary general of the Arab League in order to draw their attention to the seriousness of the situation in the North African subregion, following Moroccan accusations against our country:

I regret that the Moroccan officials stated to you that the Saharan soldiers who attacked the Moroccan garrison of Guelta Zemmur on 13 October 1981 sneaked through Mauritanian territory. However, I must confirm to you that this accusation is completely false and baseless. In fact, our armed forces daily and regularly watch over this area and I can guarantee that no foreign element, Saharan or otherwise, penetrated our territory. But, Moroccan hostility toward us is not new. We are used to hearing such false allegations each time the Polisario front carries out a raid on Guelta Zemmur. This means especially that Moroccan officials are still nursing the hope of dominating our country and are trying to place their yoke on it with a view to dragging it once again into war. This is why they always tend to fabricate stories in order to justify a new aggression against our people. In any case, our country, which withdrew completely from the Western Sahara war and adopted a strictly neutral position in the face of the belligerents, will not compromise its sovereignty. It will never bow to the will of any foreign power, be it Moroccan or from any other part of the world. In this respect, I can count on the efforts of your excellency in calling on Moroccan officials to stop all acts of aggression, to abstain from interfering in our internal affairs and attempting to overthrow our regime by use of force as was the case on 16 March.

In fact, the Moroccan campaign, according to our analysis, aims at three objectives:

1. Moroccan officials have made such ridiculous accusations against Mauritania, as though they were looking for an easy pretext to back out of committments under the At-Ta'if agreement. To this effect, it should be pointed out that to show our good will to normalize our relations with Morocco, we initiated a meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries with a view to implementing the At-Ta'if agreement. During the meeting that took place on 28 July 1981 in Paris, the Moroccan side categorically refused to implement some clauses of the said agreement, particularly article 2.

2. In relation to the OAU, this accusation is a desperate attempt by Morrocan authorities to back out of commitments made during the conference of the African heads of state in Nairobi to allow the Saharan people to freely exercise their right to self-determination and by so doing, to contribute to restoring peace and stability in the northwestern African region. The truth is that Moroccan officials want to set the North African region ablaze and to internationalize their conflict with Saharan combattants.

3. Moroccan authorities are seeking a way to obtain more American military aid in the form of sophisticated equipment in order to support their escalation of the war and thereby block peace efforts made so far.

For its part, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will spare no effort to ease tension and bring peace and concord in the region. It is in this spirit that I have the honor of informing you officially that observers of any international or regional organization or from any friendly country will be welcome to carry out an investigation to verify on the spot the inconsistency in the Moroccan accusations against our country. Within this framework, my country challenges anybody to prove the presence of the so-called tanks mentioned in the Moroccan statement. In fact, our army does not possess this type of equipment and the only tracks that can be seen on our territory are those of Moroccan tanks that have been completely abandoned since 1979.

Finally, I am counting on you, Excellency, so that the spirit of fraternity and concord which was concretized through the At-Ta'if agreement and the Nairobi declaration will be maintained and strengthened until peace and stability return to the Arab North African region.

In this same vein, the chairman of the CMSN also sent similar messages to the following heads of state: His Majesty Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic; His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; Her Excellency Mrs Thatcher, prime minster of Great Britain; His Excellency Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanzanian Republic; His Excellencey Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali; His Excellency Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency Ja'far Numayri, president of the Republic of Sudan; His Excellency Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party; His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, the USSR president and His Excellency Alhajui Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

FOREIGN MINISTER REBUTS MOROCCAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

AB211759 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Summary from poor reception] "Lt Cmdr Ould Moustapha, assistant secretary of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of information, this morning held a press conference on the present situation. Here is the full text of this press conference."

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, for some days now we have been subjected to a veritable barrage of provocations and accusations aimed at incriminating Mauritania in the attack on Guelta Zammur. We now know all the arguments advanced by the Moroccan king. What do you think about these accusations and arguments?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to point out that this escalation of provocation and accusation of Mauritania by Morocco is not a new thing. We began to notice this behavior of the Moroccan authorities as soon as Mauritania decided in all sovereignty and independence to withdraw from a war it could no longer accept. The interest of the Mauritanian people demanded our withdrawal from this war and our return to our country's true borders -- those inherited at the time we achieved independence.

"Since then, we have continued to be subjected to measures of reprisal by the Moroccan authorities." This began with the withdrawal of our troops. After we signed the peace agreement with the Polisario front on 5 August 1979, the head of state made it a duty to go to Morocco to explain to our Morroccan brothers the deep significance of this agreement which confirms our strict neutrality in Saharan conflicts. "We affirmed to the Moroccan authorities that our withdrawal from the war and our neutrality were not directed against anyone. They constitute acts of sovereignty in conformity with Mauritania's interests which, as far as we are concerned, are the only factors that should be taken into consideration in this affair."

Besides, the Moroccan provocations carry a special stamp: They are aimed at punishing Mauritania for withdrawing from the war and for adopting a principle of strict neutrality. In the face of our firm determination to continue with this policy, which is in conformity with Mautitania's interests, the Moroccan authorities decided to change the regime in Mauritania and replace it with a team that has been in training in Rabat since 16 March 1981. This was why we decided to break off diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Morocco. "But the appeals for reconciliation by friendly countries like Saudi Arabia and Iraq as well as by the Arab League -- added to our sincere desire to ensure the reign of harmony in the region -- made us agree to sign the At-Ta'if agreement with Morocco.

"Now, we are being subjected to provocations and accusations by Morocco following the operations of Guelta Zammur on 13 October 1981. The Moroccan accusations are baseless and we have denied them. In this connection, the head of state's message to the Moroccan king on 19 October 1981 is very clear. We must stress that this escalation is due mainly to the fact that Moroccan authorities want to make Mauritania lose its calm, serenity and neutrality in order to compel it to take part in the war in the Sahara -- a war which is not ours and which does not concern us. All we can do is to bring our contribution to the search for peace as the OAU has requested of us. Morocco's arguments constitute a pretext aimed at justifying future aggression against Mauritania. Should this happen, unfortunately, I could only quote a part of the head of state's message to King Hassan II which said: "If this happens, unfortunately, our army and our people will be able to defend our territorial integrity." [end recording]

MOROCCO

MAURITANIA ACCUSED OF GUELTA ZEMMOUR INVOLVEMENT

LD212144 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hammed Boucetta this afternoon confirmed that elements from Mauritania and Mauritanian soldiers participated in the attack on 13 October on the village of Guelta Zemmour.

At a meeting with the press, the minister of state pointed out that high-level Mauritanian political officials, Ould (Boukhreis) and Ould (Benjarah), the advisers of the president of the Republic, and members of the Committee of National Salvation, left on the day of the attack for locations near the areas where the battles took place. The minister of state wondered whether these Mauritanian officals visited these places to see events for themselves or to command the operations. Boucetta added: I can confirm that among the wounded transported to Nouakchott, where they are at a military hospital, there are more than 10 Mauritanian soldiers and scores of other soldiers who claim they belong to Polisario. The minister reaffirmed anew that the attack was launched from Mauritanian soil from the area of Bir Mogrein. He showed on a map of the general staff that the village of El-Aidiat, where the enemy sought shelter, is inside Mauritanian territory, 10 kms from the Moroccan-Mauritanian frontier.

On the other hand M'hamed Boucetta pointed out that Mauritania should have remained neutral and respected its commitments in accordance with the At-Ta'if agreement, which stipulates that neigher side should allow its soil to be used for aggression against the other side. He pointed out that Morocco has spared no effort on its part to normalize Moroccan-Mauritanian cooperation, but this did not meet with the same desire from the other side.

SUDAN

LIBYAN OPPOSITION MAKES STATEMENT IN KHARTOUM

JN211230 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Oct (SUNA) -- Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, official spokesman for the Libyan National Salvation Front, held a press conference here last night attended by representatives of news agencies and correspondents of international and local papers. Al-Muqaryif spoke about the front's objectives and other topics during the press conference.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi has practiced oppression against the Libyan people and squandered the Libyan people's hopes and wealth as well as violating individual and collective freedoms. He added that the danger from Al-Qadhdhafi is not menacing the Libyan people alone, but also the security, safety and stability of all friendly neighboring countries to Libya. He said that the Libyan opposition exists not only outside Libya but within the regime as well. The front is not the only one struggling against Al-Qadhdhafi. There are other groups determined to rid Libya of his regime.

At the press conference, Dr Al-Muqaryif denied that Khartoum is a base for the front, explaining that he came to Khartoum for a visit and will leave for an unspecified location. On foreign aid to his front, Al-Muqaryif said that his front has received promises but no actual aid yet. The front primarily depends on the Libyan people inside and outside Libya. On the type of aid the front is receiving from Egypt and Sudan, Al-Muqaryif said that the two countries' anti-Al-Qadhdhafi policy represents the greatest aid.

While enumerating the Libyan regime's evil deeds, Al-Muqaryif said that Al-Qadhdhafi had spent millions on recruiting mercenaries and building his arsenal to use in acts of violence and sabotage throughout the world similar to these acts in Qafsah in Tunisia, the Western Sahara, Senegal, Gambia, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Horn of Africa and, his biggest mistake, the intervention in Chad. He explained that the whole world has lost confidence in Al-Qadhdhafi and considers him as threat to world security and stability.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST JOBLESS, 'VAGABONDS' CONTINUES

JN211526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Oct (SUNA) -- Local authorities and regular forces yesterday launched a campaign to remove unplanned housing in the (Al-Qamayir) area of Omdurman. The campaign led to the removal of 251 unplanned houses. The authorities also arrested 208 of the jobless and the vagabonds in Khartoum province. This campaign came within the framework of the plan to free the tricity capital of the jobless, vagabonds, idlers and strangers.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GUELTA ZEMMOUR VICTORY

LD211234 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 21 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday evening the SDAR Information Ministry issued an official communique containing precise details on the losses of the enemy royalist forces in the recent battle at Guelta Zemmour, Western Sahara.

The Saharan Information Ministry says: The day following the celebration of the sixth anniversary of national unity, the valiant Saharan Popular Liberation Army marked this event, which symbolizes the resistance of the Saharan people, by fighting a great battle against the Moroccan forces of aggression based in Guelta Zemmour.

The insurgents attacked the town, decimating the 4th regiment of the royalist forces, after having penetrated the famed electronic belt and its installations surrounding the town and linked to Bu Craa in particular.

The Guelta Zemmour epic, which broke out on 13 October and continued until 14 October, was crowned with the destruction of the 4th regiment, composed of 2,600 troops -- 2,100 of them killed and 204 taken prisoner, including 6 officers, 2 pilots and a communications unit.

The communique adds that during this battle, the Saharan fighters captured the following important military hardware: 48 Land Rover cars; 40 GMC trucks, one of which was radio-equipped; 2 cranes; 7 other trucks; 1 supply truck; 1 jeep used by the lieutenant Colonel commanding the 4th Regiment; 1 radar installation; 12 106-mm guns; 2 105-mm guns; 6 Bitour [as heard] 23-mm weapons; 10 120-mm mortars; 6 14.5-mm heavy machineguns; 18 12.7-mm medium machineguns; 15 standard machineguns; 23 bazookas; and a large quantity of personal weapons.

The Saharan fighters also captured the contents of the 4th Regiment's depots, including ammunition, fuel, food and a considerable quantity of clothing. Furthermore, a number of vehicles and weapons of various calibre were destroyed.

The enemy vainly sought rescue by its air force; it used a C-130 Hercules reconnaissance aircraft, but that was shot down and its crewmen, including Captain Belhadj and Copilot Amine Ahmed, were killed. Also, two Mirage F-1 aircraft were shot down and their crewmen were taken prisoner.

POLISARIO WILLING TO DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE

NC211500 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The Polisario front is prepared to end its military operations against Moroccan troops in Western Sahara as soon as Rabat starts "direct negotiations towards an agreement on conditions for a cease-fire," Polisario Secretary-General Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz has told Organisation of African Unity Chairman Daniel arap Moi.

Mr 'Abd al-Aziz, who was replying to a message from Mr Moi, the president of Kenya, urging an end to fighting in the disputed territory, said that the peace process drawn up by the OAU in Nairobi earlier this year was "completely blocked" by Morocco's refusal to talk directly to the Polisario.

The Polisario was willing to cooperate with the OAU, and saw the need for an urgent meeting of the OAU committee set up at Nairobi it work out the the cease-fire process, Mr 'Abd al-Aziz said.

Meanwhile, the Polisario leader warned, "resistance in all its forms by the Saharan people in legitimate self-defence is a choice imposed by Moroccan aggression."

Mr 'Abd al-Aziz appealed to Morocco, which has said it will only talk to Algeria and Libya -- which it sees as the main backers of the Polisario -- to enter into direct negotiations with his organisation immediately.

PRESIDENT MOI DELIVERS KENYATTA DAY SPEECH

EA201558 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0912 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on the occasion of Kenyatta Day, delivered at Uhuru Park, Nairobi -- live]

[Excerpt] Since the dawn of the 1960s, which ushered in for Kenya so much trouble and so much potential, there have been many remarkable cases. The world has, of course, become more modern, in the sense that many fresh ideas and opportunities have been created by truly remarkable advances in science and technology. But human communities everywhere have also become threatened by increasing environmental degradation and destruction of natural resources.

Along with them, we have recently witnessed the very serious and growing threat of widespread inflation and economic recession. We have also witnessed (?retreating) currency, interest rates and terms of trade -- all being manipulated for selfish and narrowly nationalistic ends and in ways that exploit the poor nations and repress productive capacity, thus inhibiting creation of wealth for the world as a whole.

I mention these points just briefly and partly to illustrate an earlier comment about flexibility and complexity of what is referred to as progress. But, the more important point is that these challenges to human destiny have begun to inspire something of truly fundamental importance, which is the realization, increasingly on a worldwide scale, that all countries and races of this tiny planet have to become irreversibly interdependent.

There is no longer the question of advance for some and collapse for others. Certainly not in the medium and long term. The global wealth of mutual activities and interests have become all-embracing, as a result we will progress or perish together.

When this new understanding of interdependence grows to full maturity and finds its way into the everyday philosophy of human affairs, it will represent the greatest change of all, when compared with the events and practices of the 1960's.

It will also proclaim a new and vital message of hope for all mankind. This is the message which we in Kenya sent to the North-South meeting in Cancun, Mexico.

As I am sure you will judge from all this, it is my conviction that we in Kenya must take active interest in this broad international issue. To this end, our republic must go on being active in all the departments of African affairs, in Commonwealth discussions, in the endeavors of Nonaligned States and in the works of the UN.

In this connection, let me touch on some of the political problems which still remain unsolved on our continent.

First is the question of Western Sahara. I recently sent an appeal to all the parties concerned to refrain from any act that might aggravate the already tense situation prevailing in that area.

Recent events including continued military activity in the area are not consistent with the desire of the OAU for a cease-fire which is necessary for the referendum the OAU has called for. Let me take this opportunity to repeat this appeal.

As current chairman of the OAU, it is my desire to ensure the implementation of OAU decisions. These include action to restore lasting peace to the Republic of Chad, so as to facilitate the reconstruction of that country's economy. In this connection, I have asked my two brothers, the leaders of the Sudan and Libya, to desist from any further hostility between themselves as individuals and between their respective countries. Like many others, Chad is an African problem and it is the duty of all African countries to contribute positively towards its solution.

I would like also to mention the problem of Namibia. After the appeal contained in my address to the UN General Assembly and my subsequent discussions with President Reagan of the United States, I am more confident than ever that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 containing provisions for the independence of Namibia will be implemented soon. [applause]

These are basic problems, but we must always be ready to contribute to in the worldwide human cause. We must also be ready to share our experiences and to learn from others. Moreover, our interest in this matter should never be academic.

In particular, we fully recognize the importance of cooperating with other nations.

In this connection, and you all know, my government has constantly been anxious to promote and uphold programs of regional cooperation in eastern Africa for the benefit of the people of all the countries concerned. Of course our hope is that regional cooperation will lead to continental cooperation so that Africa plays her full part internationally.

In addition and at international level, we are of the view that what the world urgently requires is a new economic order which will work in a just and equitable manner for the benefit of all nations and therefore for the international community as a whole.

But, above all, we must have peace. The one thing that has in no way changed over these past two decades is the commitment of our republic to peace between nations, peace as the foundation of development within and cooperation among all communities which make up the family of mankind.

We live in a world that is so often afflicted by the [word indistinct] and emotions of evil. We have seen many times -- and again just recently -- how men of peace may be struck down by the insanity of violence. Though such actions must simply harden our resolve to defend and to work for what is right, everything that I have said so far may be regarded as the context of or the background to essential human purposes in Kenya and the characteristics of our nationhood.

None of these should ever be taken for granted. Indeed, all of us, government and people alike, should constantly be watching to ensure that such values are not eroded or demolished.

The freedom of this republic is real and unquestionable. In the framing and pursuit of any kind of policy, we are our own masters, in no way subject to commands or intrigues from any quarter.

At the same time, we have preserved the bill of rights and enjoys all the human freedoms associated with an open and a tolerant society. Our progress continues to be (?rooted) in the vital components of political stability. Since the government [word indistinct] a term from the will and mandate of the people, there is no need to rule by force or fear.

And we have maintained the machinery of law, with an independent judiciary under which all men and women are equally treated and respected. This is the kind of Kenya that we, at the time of our political independence, set out to establish. I know that it is the kind of Kenya that all of us still want today.

Under such an umbrella, the objective of development has been to create countrywide opportunity and [word indistinct] outlets, giving rise to better living standards for every family. Since the beginning, priority has been focused upon mass needs of the rural areas. But we have never neglected and must increasingly acknowledge modern trends towards urban living and industrial technology.

In the process of our development efforts we have used the method of comprehensive economic and social planning. This has meant, for example, that the science and methods underlying the purposes of the development have had to be amended, at times quite dramatically, over the past two decades in order to keep pace with harsh economic realities in the world which surrounds our republic. One of the lessons we have learned so far is that we must continue to do all we can to strengthen our self-reliance.

This fact underlines the recent publication by my government of a national food policy with provisions covering all aspects of the production, storage and distribution of basic food supplies.

At the same time, and far more energetically than has been the case so far, all of us must pay heed to means of conserving energy whereby, among other advantages, we can reduce the enormous annual cost of imported fuel. Then we must proceed with work already in progress to make our industrial sector more self-sustaining through strengthening the existing industries and establishing new ones which would provide internal dynamism for future economic growth of the national economy.

My dear countrymen, up to this point, I have been painting a picture first of the unchanging nature and strength of our society here and then of some approaches which on these same foundations have had to be elastic. So let me now touch briefly upon one other fundamental matter. There is sometimes a tendency to look at the country or think of a country in terms of its critical features: Factories, farms, and its big cities, buildings and modern communications. All these things have their place in the sum total of evaluation, but the only two aspects of any nation have to be sought in the policies and conditions of its people. So what I have described in the foregoing remarks as the characteristics of our nationhood can only be upheld by the attitudes and sustained by the absolutes of the people of Kenya. There is no other way.

This reflection is a source of confidence since there is no difference whatever between the government and the vast majority of Kenyans under such headings as constitutional freedom, national stability and justice. Moreover, as a tolerant society we are always ready to look at all views or opinions that are openly and honestly expressed. It is very important that we continue with this open and frank approach. No one can claim to be perfect or to know everything, but through frank, constructive and continuous dialogue we shall be able to find and implement the most effective solution to any problems that might face us. And there will be: Because in the course of the future development of our nation and its economy we shall now and then encounter problems which at times will be quite serious.

In such situations there are sure to be a few officials and greedy individuals who are quick to exploit the situation by misleading the people through, for example, putting forward what might sound to be shortcut solutions but are, in reality, measures or approaches which would compound the problem in the long run.

We must be aware of such danger. As I have already said, we tolerate frank views and shall continue to do so. Indeed we welcome any views or comments when constructively given. In addition, we have the fullest democratic system and those who want to play a direct role in politics should realize that the right to leadership is given by the people when they vote in elections as required and arranged under the law.

I would say as well to anyone who might not have known the simple facts or might be out of (?touch), that anyone seeking to distort truth or to engage in any practices that might jeopardize our national unity and stability must accept consequences that are both strict and severe.

Finally, my brethren, let us realize that we have a rich heritage of philosophy and (?strife) [word indistinct] us most deeply within the recollections that are always associated with Kenyatta Day. I remind you all now that the number of children in our primary schools has passed the 4 million mark. It is their future that must be safeguarded and built and it is only we who can build it. Let us never waste time dwelling on the historical origins of poverty, or blaming others for real or imagined shortcomings. Let us avoid envy, tribalism and greed, let us instead devote all our mental and physical capacities brought together in peace, love and unity to the cause of human destiny in Kenya, shaped and fashioned to our designs.

Thank you.

SOMALIA

BARRE ADDRESS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

EA211554 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, has sent a congratulatory message to the Somali people, in particular the groups from all walks of life in society, the armed forces, workers, students, cooperative organizations and farmers who have fully participated in the 12th anniversary of the October revolution.

The SDR president talked about the continuous steps taken during the years of [word indistinct] which, among other things, were characterized by the revival of the Somali Revolutionary Council [SRC] and the armed forces being put on a continuous state of alert to defend the country against the enemy, who was making constant provocations. This had been done to prevent the enemy from having any loopholes.

Challe Siad said that we have had good luck and that we acknowledge the role played by people from all walks of life who have confronted and defeated that section of society who live by mere talk and try to make national policy a day-to-day affair, forgetting the basis of our strategic policy and the prevailing situation and thus becoming groups working for foreign strategies.

The SDR president added that it was important for the Somali people to know that the Abyssinian rulers are receiving a great quantity of arms from the Soviet Union and from govenrments that are [word indistinct]. This has enabled the Abyssinians to imagine that they are in possession of power that they do not possess, and they have therefore indulged in ambushes in villages and districts of the SDR, created problems for defenseless people and also caused a lot of damage to property.

The president pointed out that those provocations [words indistinct] will not bring any profit to the Abyssinians.

Both government and people are responsible for the maintenance of the state of maximum alert and the defense of the nation will be given first priority.

The president also made a lot of matters clear: Challe Siad made it clear that the Abyssinians are colonizers, in no way different from the previous ones who had divided Africa, and therefore the Abyssinians have no place in the debates about the future of Africa.

The SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, reiterated that the SDR is not seeking territory from Ethiopia or anyone else.

However, Somalia believes in and supports the right of any nation to decide its own future. This applies equally to the rights of Namibia and to the rights of the Western Somali people, the Somali Abos and Eritreans.

No one can expect us to support Abyssinian colonialism or to keep quiet about the Abyssinians' acts of oppression against the rights of the people they are colonizing, but we are ready and will surely assist in any steps taken for a peaceful political solution, stressed Challe Siad.

The president warned, however, that the good intentions of the SDR should not be taken as a sign of weakness. Somali policy is in line with the respect of the national interests of the people living in the region and it demonstrates the importance of following (?the correct path in the future).

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also issued a warning about the strange Soviet policy in the region which, he said, was based on the desire to see the place in a state of war.

The intentions of the Soviet Union are not confined to supplies of arms and foreign forces in Ethiopia. Those intentions have been made clear by the rapprochement of South Yemen and Abyssinia and the alliance they are forging with Libya.

Challe Siad added that although the boy who had [word indistinct], Al-Qadhdhafi, considers himself to be the one responsible for (?scheming) about these things, it is known that the strategy behind the issue is (?above him).

The SDR president again warned about the danger from the schemes of the Russians and those working for the. It is not confined to neighboring countries [passage indistinct].

The good will of the SDR was demonstrated by its meeting with representatives of the Kenyan Government, and their agreement to resume relations, solve their mutual affairs in a direct and proper way and also to stop any tension and increase mutual cooperation.

The SDR president said that the existing relations between Kenya and Somalia are a sign of a new chapter and that there is hope that the gate to more understanding on political and economic cooperation can be opened. The SDR president said he had high hopes that in the forthcoming months and years, Kenya-Somalia relations would improve.

The SDR president said that the good relations between the two countries show that whereever there is a conflict, people to solve problems are available if they exercise patience and courage born of good will and confidence and, at the same time, avoid cheap propaganda, fanaticism and steps that serve the interests of others.

Turning to the international economic recession, Challe Siad said that although Somalia has been affected by its share of this world economic problem, it has been further affected by the lack of stability in this region; the huge number of refugees in the country; the continuous drought; floods; the Iraq-Iran war, which has reduced communications; poor industrial and farm production; and the wide scope and complexity of the country's economic administration.

It has therefore become necessary, said Challe Siad, for the government to take steps to solve these problems and reconstruct the economy of the country. These steps include the review of prices for farm produce; the currency exchange rates; and the (?strengthening) of the socioeconomic plan for the years 1982-86, with the target of a 4.4-percent increase per annum in the national economy, to cover the population growth of 3.2 percent. Local investment has also been encouraged and increased.

LIBERATION FRONT CLAIMS SUCCESS IN CLASH

EA211638 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters launched an ambush attack on forces of the abyssinian black colonialists at (Musa Dule) in Kelafo District, killing 45 Abyssinian soldiers and wounding many others.

Eleven AK rifles belonging to the enemy were also captured.

The heroic WSLF forces lost one martyr killed and seven wounded.

NIGER

PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

SK211019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Seyni Kountche, head of State of Niger and chairman of the Supreme Military Council, on October 12 met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by Kim Hyong-u on a visit to that country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state.

The head of state expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey warm greetings of himself and the Niger people to the great leader.

The head of state said that he was struck with wonders at the great successes made by the Korean people in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the wise guidance of his excellency great President Kim Il-song and expressed deep respect and reverence for the great leader.

He expressed the hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between Niger and Korea would grow stronger and develop.

He went on: The Niger Government defends and supports the stand of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to reunify the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without foreign interference and pressure.

The Niger Government will in the future, too, support in the international arena the reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

NIGERIA

PAPER SAYS U.S. LETTER 'DESERVES NO ATTENTION'

AB211224 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN comments on the reported letter by the United States to some developing countries demanding an explanation of their anti-American stand during the recent Nonaligned Nations' conference. The paper says the letter deserves no attention because, according to it, the countries endorsed the communique after exhaustive deliverations on the issues being complained of by the United States. Conceding that the United States has the right to protest, the NEW NIGERIAN questions her authority to dictate how other countries' foreign policy should be designed.

NPP LEADER DENIES DELEGATION VISITED OJUKWU

AB201134 Lagos NAN in English 1116 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Enugu, 20 Oct (NAN) -- The national leader of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, has denied a recent newspaper story that his party sent a delegation to Ivory Coast to meet Mr Chukwuemeka Ojukwu.

The alleged meeting with Mr Ojukwu, Dr Azikiwe said, was reported in the October 14 issue of the NATIONAL CONCORD.

In a statement issued yesterday at Enugu, Dr Azikiwe said that he did not receive any notice and minutes of any organ or caucus of the NPP regarding the alleged delegation to Ivory Coast, adding that he knew nothing about such a meeting.

Dr Azikiwe said that his eldest son, Chukwuma, had not seen him in two years.

Mr Chukwuma Azikiwe was alleged to have been a member of the delegation to the Ivory Coast.

The NPP leader charged the NATIONAL CONCORD to establish the truth, otherwise one is bound to conclude that its publication is calculated to breed national discord.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT AGREES TO PROVIDE TROOPS FOR CHAD

AB201306 Paris AFP in French 0746 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, said Monday that Senegal had agreed to participate, by sending a contingent, in the neutral African force which will be entrusted with maintaining peace in Chad.

President Diouf, currently on an official visit to Bahrain, emphasized in a press conference that Senegal is attached to the rapid implementation of the resolution passed by the OAU last June in Nairobi to create a neutral African peacekeeping force in Chad. To us, the Senegalese head of state continued, this resolution implies the gradual withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad.

On the development of events in the Western Sahara, President Abdou Diouf expressed regret at seeing the dynamism of peace created in Nairobi shattered by events in Guelta Zammur which he described as very regrettable. He added that Senegal was ready to accomplish any mission which will lead to the rapid and effective implementation of decisions made in Nairobi

UPPER VOLTA

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 OCT

AB201358 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A four-man delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK arrived this evening in Ouagadougou. The North Korean delegation led by Kim Hyong-u, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was welcomed by the secretary general of foreign affairs and cooperation, Ambassador Michel Compoare. The leader of the delegation, Kim Hyong-u told our reporter Gabriel Boroa, the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] The visit of the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK to a number of African countries, including your country, falls within the framework of strengthening and developing friendly, political and economic relations which exist between our two countries. Our delegation arrived in your country to make on the spot assessments and to extend our congratulations for the efforts being made by the Upper Voltan people in their struggle to accomplish the political program drawn by His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. The first [words indistinct] between Pyongyang and Ouagadougou were established [words indistinct].

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

EA211330 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eudardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Peoples Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda yesterday at the end of his friendly and working visits to Libya, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, France and the DPRK.

Before proceeding to Luanda, the president of the party and republic made a working stopover in Tripoli where yesterday morning he held talks with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At Tripoli Airport, the Angolan head of state and government was welcomed with full military honors and was seen off by a commander of the Libyan revolution, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, and by other senior members of the Libyan Government.

DOS SANTOS, STATE DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

For reportage on President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' 16-19 October visit to the DPRK, including talks with DPRK President Kim Il-song, banquet speeches, and signing of an economic, cultural agreement and friendship treaty, see the North Korea section of the 20 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MOZAMBIQUE

PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHES STATE OIL COMPANY

AB220742 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Maputo, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Mozambique Parliament has set up a state oil company, the Mozambican National Hydrocarbon Company, to work with foreign firms in oil and gas exploration and production, the Mozambican news agency said Wednesday.

The agency said any oil deposits discovered would remain state property and would not be allowed to be sold to any foreign concern. The foreign companies would only be allowed a limited number of expatriate personnel and would have to train Mozambican staff.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER MALAN ON TERRORIST INCIDENTS

CA211316 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has said the incidence of sabotage has increased by 200 percent over the past 6 months compared to the same 6 months last year. Speaking at the Southern Cross Fund banquet in Johannesburg, he said that some African leaders like Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Kaunda of Zambia have been hiding behind the door for years, as he put it, giving both active and passive support to terrorists.

General Malan said that it was not impossible that those leaders were also hiding behind allegations against South Africa so that they can give active support to the banned African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, [words indistinct] second from against South Africa. General Malan said that it was recognized that South Africa's strategic minerals and the country's strategic position were crucial to the economic future and defense of the West. South Africa had ample proof that she could not rely on the West to assist her in any conflict.

RADIO CITES U.S. EMBASSY ON URANIUM TALKS

LD211132 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The United States' embassy in Pretoria has confirmed that American and South African officials are meeting in the city to discuss nuclear enrichment safeguards. An embassy spokesman refused to comment on reports that the talks may signal an end to the dispute between the United States and South Africa on the supply of enriched uranium for the Koeberg nuclear powerplant near Cape Town. Since 1975, America has refused to supply South Africa with enriched uranium for the power station because of the refusal by South Africa to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Official Comments

LD211544 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct

[Text] The South African director general of foreign affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, says no decisions will be made on the supply of nuclear fuel to South Africa during the current visit of United States' nuclear officials to Pretoria. Dr Fourie said he had attended the meeting with four American nuclear experts, which was also attended by officials of the South African Atomic Energy Board, and the Uranium Corporation.

The Americans were purely on a study tour on safeguards for various types of uranium enrichment establishments throughout the world. Today and tomorrow the American officials would visit the Atomic Energy Board and the Uranium Corporation.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT GREECE IN NOVEMBER

CA211158 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The Greek ambassador in Salisbury, Mr Ioannis Azarias, has told ZIANA that the prime minister will visit Greece for 2 or 3 days next month at the invitation of the Greek Government. ZIANA says Comrade Mugabe will also visit Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria on the same trip. In his congratulatory message to the Greek prime minister, Comrade Mugabe said he is confident that under the new socialist (?wise) leadership a new era of peace and prosperity will be (?deemed) for the Greek people.

PRESIDENT BANANA ON SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION GROUPS

CA211128 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The president, Comrade Banana, says Zimbabwe is convinced that it is morally justified in supporting the liberation efforts being carried out by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO. He says the same applies to the African National Congress, ANC, and the Pan-African Congress, both of South Africa, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO. Addressing the United Methodist Church Board of Global Ministries in St Paul, Minnesota, Comrade Banana said he hopes the church will play a meaningful role towards assisting the liberation movements to gain social justice and peace. He also called on the church to organize the rank and file of its members into sharing power in the decisionmaking process.